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* NATIONAL *
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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Foster New Seedlings

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 20, 1972)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to show concern for the younger generation's growth," Party organizations of some factories and shops of Szup'ing municipality, Kirin Province, have teamed up with Communist Youth League organizations in teaching young workers how to treat correctly the problem of ideals and their future and treat correctly the problem of redness and experness and the problem of establishing new master-apprentice relations, so that they can grow up healthily in the three major revolutionary movements. Recorded here are several of such cases.

*

Little T'ien Well Satisfied with Her Job

Upon graduating from middle school, Communist Youth League member T'ien Feng-yün found herself deep in thinking: "It suits me best to go to a factory as a worker. If that's impossible, I'll be content to work in a bank or in a library. Though unable to learn something technical, I can at least have my leisure." Out of her reverie she was jerked to reality. Her name was being called from a list. She was to be put in the food and drink service trade as a sales worker with Taotung Workers and Peasants Restaurant. This stopped her in her tracks. What future can one look to in a noisy and boisterous restaurant? After several days' work, she felt very low. When customers entered to ask how soon they could be served buns, she knew well that ten minutes and more would do and yet she gave one

hour. The more customers she kept away the happier she felt. Once, she had a quarrel with a customer. She got so upset that she burst into tears.

Ts'ao Chien-yeh, member of the Party branch and a responsible person of the Sales Department of the Restaurant, sensed what weighed on Little T'ien's mind. He thought that her idea of belittling commercial work was something typical among youths and should be tackled in time. Therefore, he submitted a relevant report to the Party branch. The Party organization put on its agenda the business of educating youths.

Once, Old Ts'ao helped the League branch organize youths for a visit to Liaoyüan in honor of the graves of miners sacrificed during the anti-Japanese period. Class education and line education was conducted in the process. After return, Old Ts'ao engaged Little T'ien in a heart-to-heart talk. Drawing a comparison between the old andthe new society, he told the reasons why two different social systems meant different objects of service. Citing the deeds of advanced figures on the financial and trade fronts, he instilled in her the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and handling restaurant work properly. Thanks to continuous education and fervent help fromthe Party and League branches, T'ien Feng-yün conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works. She gradually came to understand that in a socialist state, we served the people in whatever post, and thus must cherish the idea of serving the people. Lacking such an idea, we would not be able to handle our job properly, even when given so-called "ideal" work to do.

With the gradual heightening of ideological consciousness, Little T'ien got increasingly satisfied with her work. One night, a customer dropped in for a meal. Before he finished, he rested his head on the table and remained so for quite a while. Little T'ien thought that the cooked rice must have disagreed with him. She offered to heat it up for the client. But he said that he was not complaining of the cold rice. He had a stomach ache because he had walked a long way and hurried on his way. Little T'ien immediately fixed him a bowl of piping hot soup seasoned with brown sugar and ginger. She brought it to the client. After drinking the soup, he soon felt better. He was overwhelmed with gratitude, and was effusive in his thanks. He stepped out of the restaurant in a cheerful mood.

Under the Party's training and education, T'ien Feng-yün gradually raised her ideological consciousness and improved her skill of serving people. She was continuously praised by the masses. On July 1 this year she gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

*

We Must Make Criticism and Give Guidance As Well

Communist Youth League member Wang Hsiu-yin was assigned to the milling group of the Work Tools Factory of Szup'ing municipality the year before last. At first, she was attracted by everything novel and new in the workshop. She took a hand in this and that. She learned seriously and assiduously.

Not long after, she felt nothing much technical was involved in milling work. Mostly involved in her job was native equipment. Every day was the same routine for her. She became deflated in her enthusiasm to learn new technique.

Once, she was grinding a three-blade cutter. She felt that she had done the same job countless times and did not have to worry a thing about quality. She became absent-minded. As a result, over 50 cutters were mishandled and became rejects. She was overcome with anxiety. She resigned herself to a good criticism after work. After learning of it, Party branch secretary Ts'ui Ming-hai thought that the mishandling of cutters was a bad thing and should be criticized but to turn a bad into a good thing, criticism alone would not do. It was no less important for us to be good at helping raise youths' consciousness and guide them toward proper technical studies for the revolution. He had a heart-to-heart talk with Little Wang and helped her in an analysis of the causes of accidents. It was pointed out that if one waxed arrogant and became self-complacent, he would not be able to learn anything or take up proper technical studies or proper revolutionary work. To acquire skills for the revolution, one must study assiduously and seek continuous improvement.

After this, Little Wang learned humbly and made very quick progress. However, one day, when grinding the steel cover tube for a part of a cylindrical grinding machine, she had the grinding wheel damaged. The master worker told her that the grinding wheel intended for cast iron grinding could not be applied to steel parts. Little Wang saw that even a little thing like the grinding wheel had so much to be learned. It was really not that easy to acquire skills properly! The grinding group head and Communist Party member Ho Shu-mei sensed Little Wang's idea of shrinking from difficulty. He gave her enlightenment and guidance by citing the deeds of old worker Wang Chiu-ju of the factory who deboted himself assiduously to acquiring skills and introduced many technical innovation items. Her determination to learn more technical skills was further strengthened. Thanks to the help and guidance of the Party branch and the old workers, Little Wang studied assiduously in the practice of production and humbly listened to old workers imparting their operation experiences. In her spare time, she persevered in studying trigonometry and geometry and other relevant subjects. Due to her continuous study and hard practice, she was basically capable of handling various kinds of milling machines in less than a year. She could handle production successfully.

*

A "Know-It-All" Has Become a "Humble Student"

Chu Ho-lung joined the Szup'ing Vegetable Oil Mill as a worker one year go. At first, he was happiness itself working on the capital construction worksite. His only drawback was not being humble enough. When master workers told him to do something, he always said yes, but deep down he thought, "I know what I am told to do. There's nothing much about it!" When other people were on the subject of work, he always wanted to put in a few words and talked about this and that to show off his knowledge. As time went on, everyone dubbed him a "know-it-all."

After the completion of capital construction, when the Party branch of the electrical engineering workshop was studying the assignment of young apprentice workers, some people said, "The 'know-it-all' takes advice from none. He is not a good apprentice to be had." Everyone conscientiously analyzed Chu Ho-lung's thinking. It was held that Little Chu's thinking must be representative to a certain extent and was traceable to arrogance and self-conceit. The Party branch decided to rely on old workers to give young people keen and fervent help and lead League organizations at the same time to organize and teach youths to learn humbly from old master workers. It was also decided that Chu Ho-lung be placed under the leadership of old soldering worker Liu Hsiang-chiang, a member of the Party branch.

After taking up the assignment of guiding the "know-it-all," Old Liu engaged him in a constant heart-to-heart talks. He told him own experience--how at the age of 16 he worked as an apprentice in a capitalist factory. He drove home the great difficulties encountered by apprentices in learning things in the old society. He encouraged Little Chu to humbly acquire real skills for the revolution. After listening to him, Little Chu expressed the determination to overcome arrogance and self-complacency and to learn properly from master workers. Not long after, he again committed the mistake of a "know-it-all."

Once, the oil workshop brought up a cast iron valve with a few eyelets in its body for the soldering works to fix them. Without saying a word, Little Chu set himself to the soldering job. After half a day, he not only failed to fix up the eyelets but, on the contrary, made the holes bigger. The valve was melted out of shape. On seeing this, the master worker said earnestly, "Ah, Little Chu, that's what you've never done before. You must first ask for advice. Soldering varies with different jobs, you know." "A bit more of knowledge comes with every fall into a pit." Little Chu realized that to acquire skills with speed, he must humbly learn from the master worker and could not act the way he thought he should.

One night, for a damaged traveling crane of the casting workshop, the soldering job had not been completed. Master worker Liu said, "It's getting dark today. Let us get up early tomorrow to do soldering. We must not upset the daytime work schedule of the casting workers." Little Chu thought, "Tomorrow I will get up at 5. Before 7, I'll have the soldering done. Production will surely not suffer." But when he arrived at the factory at 5 in the morning, he found Master Liu had come near to finishing the soldering. Little Chu blushed beet-red and could have died of shame. He hastened to take over the job from the master worker and got the last of soldering done. Master Liu cited Little Chu for his revolutionary spirit of showing concern for production and taking the initiative in committing himself to tasks. In a self-review, Little Chu immediately admitted to his having coming too late. He expressed the determination to receive re-education humbly from the working class. Master and apprentice got increasingly close as they talked with each other.

Thereafter, Chu Ho-lung lent a humble ear to what the old master said. He also learned from books and delved into techniques assiduously. Every day he scrubbed machines and work tools shiny and made advance preparations for production. From a "know-it-all," Chu Ho-lung has become a "humble student." He progressed ideologically and technically very fast. Recently, he was admitted into the Communist Youth League.

- By Our Own Correspondent

* * *

Strengthen Leadership Over Education for Youths

by

T'ang Sheng-p'ing (唐生平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 20, 1972)

What the series of reports under the heading "Foster New Seedlings" deal with is how three Party branches help League members and youths to study and make continuous progress. They tell us that the growth of young people is not all plain sailing. In the heated struggle between two classes and two lines, youths are at all times vulnerable to the corrosive effect of various erroneous ideas. Education for youths is a major problem. We must assume a serious attitude to this problem from the high plane of the cultivation of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

A matter of top importance at the moment is to conduct continuous penetrating ideological and political line education and direct serious and proper efforts toward the criticism and rectification. Party and League organizations must lead youths to read and study conscientiously and to criticize penetratingly the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and criticize the various fallacies spread by them. They must help youths to sum up experience, eliminate the influence of such fallacies as "schooling is useless," "technique is useless," "systems are useless," etc., oppose ultra-"Left" thinking, resist the anarchist evil trend and strengthen proletarian organizational discipline. They must strengthen class education and revolution-tradition revolution for youths, so that they can assume a correct attitude toward ideals and their future, redness and expertness and other problems. They must pay particular attention to cultivating leading cadres of the League and helping them understand the two-line struggle in Communist Youth League development, so that the latter can fulfill better the tasks assigned by the Party.

The Communist Youth League is an effective help-mate to the Party in uniting and educating youths. Party organizations must strengthen leadership over Communist Youth League work. Chairman Mao once pointed out, "It is hoped that Party organizations in various areas together with League organizations will pay attention to studying how to give special play to youths' strength, instead of lumping them together with the general and neglecting their special circumstances." In doing education work for the benefit of youths, we must take into full account their features, constantly study their ideological trends and give them care and help in political, professional and livelihood fields, and educate and train them in the midst of the three major revolutionary campaigns of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, so that they may withstand storms and face the world. That kind of idea that "central work is heavy with no time left for handling League work" should be overcome.

* * *

PARTY IN PLA

Party Committee of A Certain Division under PLA Wuhan Command Studies the Line, Recounts Fine Traditions and Preserves the Yenan Style of Hard Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "A firm and correct political orientation is inseparable from a style of hard struggle," the Party committee of a certain division under the PLA Wuhan Command constantly preserves the Yenan style of hard struggle and takes this as something of major importance in the ideological building of the Party committee, thereby promoting revolutionized building of the PLA unit.

This division is a PLA unit with a glorious tradition of hard struggle. During the periods of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation, it participated in the production campaign in Yenan, the sacred home of the revolution, and shouldered the glorious task of safeguarding the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. In 1946, it was kindly received by the great leader Chairman Mao at Yenan Airport. In the past few decades, the leading cadres of this division firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Forever preserve the style of hard struggle which the personnel working in Yanan and in the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border regions have maintained in the past decade and more," and it often recalled the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in Yenan in the past and penetratingly carried out education ideology and political line. This enabled all comrades to realize that hard struggle was the intrinsic political character of the people's army and the guarantee of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For this reason, they went on preserving the style of hard struggle.

This year, the army unit began building its barracks. In the principle of occupying the smallest possible area of land and avoiding increasing the burden on the masses, it drew a plan of building the barracks. Nevertheless, a few residential houses were still included in the area mapped out for the barracks of a certain contingent. Proceeding from giving the PLA unit all possible convenience, the local leading organ decided to arrange evacuation of these few residential houses. The leading comrades of the division held that the people's army should always bear in mind the interests of the masses of the people and should try its best to overcome the difficulties instead of giving the mass trouble. Comrade Li Tsun, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee and director of the political department, was formerly a veteran fighter of the "Red 5th Company, a Model in Carrying Out Policies" (執行政策模範紅五連) of this army unit. Citing his personal experience, he gave all comrades a detailed account of how the Red 5th Company strictly observed the urban policy and army discipline during the campaign to liberate Pin hsien in Shensi. After the PLA unit entered the city, all its cadres and fighters--despite the cold weather and the difficult conditions of military life--committed not the least transgression. This company was conferred with

the glorious title of "a model company in carrying out policies" by the column to which it belonged. Now, as he did while he was with the Red 5th Company, he got together with the comrades responsible for building the barracks to make deep-going investigations, consulted the local leadership on the matter, and revised the plan of building the barracks. Not a single household of the residents was evacuated. This was the warm praise of the masses.

In the past two years, this PLA unit carried out its tasks in a decentralized way under difficult circumstances. But the leading members of the division's Party committee imposed stern demands on themselves and took the lead in carrying forward the style of hard struggle. In production, they got together with the basic-level cadres and the fighters to work the plow in muddy fields in daytime and had free chats with them at night a thatched-roof shed which was put up by using wooden poles as pillars. In the course of construction work, they worked perseveringly together with the shifts and joined the fighters, working with a hammer.

Li Kuang-shan, a national combat hero, a deputy secretary of the Party committee and the division commander, attended the national meeting of heroes 22 years ago. The great leader Chairman Mao gave him a copy of his picture with his autograph on it, encouraged him to guard against arrogance and rashness and to fight amid hardship. He firmly remembered Chairman Mao's teaching and constantly preserved the excellent style of hard struggle and of maintaining close ties with the masses. He had been wounded in his left leg and yet he often went to the basic level to share weal and woe with the fighters. In the course of field camping, he did not take a car but marched together with the cadres and the fighters through day and night.

It was late one night when it rained heavily and the contingent had arrived at its camping ground after a forced march of more than 130 li. For the purpose of not giving the local masses any trouble, he decided to make camp in the rain. Some comrades found this difficult. Later, upon seeing that he already had taken off his raincoat and put up a small tent, they said nothing but immediately put up tents on the spot. It was a stormy night. As he usually did in the past, he went to inspect the places where the cadres and fighters were. He did not return to his own tent until he had helped the comrades who did not know how to put up a tent in putting everything in order. His exemplary deed inspired the cadres and fighters. They said with excitement: "Thinking about Chairman Mao's teachings and looking at the commanding officer's deeds, we know what road we should take!"

Growing up in Yenan, the sacred home of the revolution, these veteran fighters firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Go deep among the masses and refrain from empty talk," took root deep in the companies and made deep-going investigations and study. In organizing the army unit to carry out construction work, Chang Ch'ou-ho, a member of the division's Party committee, perseveringly applied the materialist theory of reflection in guiding the work. To make clear the hydrologic and geologic conditions of the section in which construction was to be carried out, and to insure the

good quality of construction work, he crossed mountains and waded through rivers and visited eight villages and more than 20 construction worksites, where he made surveys on the spot sought advice from the masses of the people and learned experience from fraternal units. Although the fighters were fresh in construction work and there were insufficient machines, they carried out construction work at a high speed and with fine quality and accomplished their tasks with perfect results. They were commended by the higher level.

* * *

PRODUCTION TEAM

Improve Style of Work, Carry Out the Revolutionary Line

by

Lin Hui-sheng, leader of No.14 production team, Ch'iching brigade, Ch'iching commune, Tienpai hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1972)

A Bridge for Forming Ties with the Masses

In 1966, the masses elected me the leader of this production team. I thought to myself: The production team leader is a "petty official" who has no say in important matters but has countless minor problems to tackle. I have been working on land for a greater part of my life. Supervising harvesting, taking charge of sowing, and arranging farm work are jobs which I am surely capable of doing.

Tings turned out to be not so simple as I expected. Not long after I was posted as production team leader, the brigade assigned our production team the task of growing 12 mow of sugar cane. Some commune members said: "It is unprofitable to grow sugar cane in such a big area. It is better to grow more of other crops." I also considered this point: Sugar cane takes a long time to grow and does not bring big profit. I was unwilling to grow so much sugar cane. As a result, we failed to accomplish the task of growing sugar cane and were criticized by the Party branch.

Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development--this is the policy of developing agricultural production. I grasped grain exclusively and neglected the economic crops--this was against this policy laid down by Chairman Mao. This made me understand that: The work of a production team leader is not just to arrange farm work. Above all, he must grasp problems of orientation and the line. The arrangement of work and the growing of crops involve problems of orientation and line. If we confine our scope to the immediate interests and do not act in accordance with the Party's policies and the state plan, we shall commit mistakes of orientation and line.

After that, whenever I met with a problem, I considered more about the line, the directive and the policy. In our production team, some families led a comparatively difficult life because they were short of labor power or had had some accident, so that they had to borrow money from the production team but could not repay it after a long time. This impeded the realization of distribution in our production team. Formerly we did not try actively to help solve this problem. Later, I had chats with these commune members who had difficulties in everyday life, solicited their views, and called a mass meeting to propagate the Party's policy to the masses.

After discussion, I gathered all the correct views and adopted some effective measures. While the collective production developed actively, the commune members who had difficulties in everyday life were helped in developing family sideline production. These commune members repaid their loans by installment. The policy of "to each according to work" was carried out. This heightened further the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members for socialism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." Reviewing the revolutionary practice in the past few years, I deeply learned that: The production team leaders are like a bridge linking the Party with the rural masses. The Party's directives and policies must be carried out among the masses through them. When the production team leaders have done their work well, the Party's directive and policies can be implemented and it will be possible to carry out at the basic levels the basic task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. If the production team leaders do not have high consciousness and do not carry out their work well, implementation of the Party's directives and policies will become empty talk.

Lead the Masses To Take the Socialist Road

One year, when early-crop seedlings were transplanted, a few commune members of our production team went to other localities to do some improper side-occupations. I was very much worried then. I talked about this matter at many meetings in succession, but I still could not stop them. I thought to myself: it is now the slack farming season and the few of you won't cause a shortage in manpower, and it will be all right if you are back here by the time of the busy farming season. But when the busy farming season came, they still went away. The broad masses criticized me, hitting the nail on the head: "You pay attention only to the things before your eyes and are worried about the shortage of a few laborers and do not see that this is a struggle between the two roads!" This was like pouring cold water on my head, which sobered me a great deal.

Chairman Mao teaches: "If socialism does not occupy the positions in the countryside, capitalism will surely do so." The major task of a production team leader is to lead the masses to take the socialist road. To take the socialist road, we must struggle against the evil practice which runs counter to the socialist orientation. Thereafter, I often educated the commune members in class struggle and the struggle between the two roads.

Once the masses have more socialist ideas in their minds, they can consciously resist and oppose the spontaneous influence of capitalism. On one occasion, a man who was imbued seriously with capitalist spontaneous ideas tried to swindle three commune members into hawking. At first, these three commune members thought to themselves: "We do this just once and this won't cause any harm." Thus, they pushed the cart and set off. On their way, they had a struggle ideologically. The more they thought about the problem, the more they felt they had done wrong: "This deed is against

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the socialist orientation. We must not do this." They pushed back the cart when they were half way to their destination. Grasping this case, I gave the commune members some lecturing on the question, "In which way should the cart be pushed?" and commended these three commune members on their deed of consciously resisting the capitalist spontaneous tendency. Subsequently, all commune members strengthened more their determination to take the socialist road.

The struggle between the two roads is also expressed in problems regarding planning of crop growing, distribution of labor, sale of products and carrying out of sideline production. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The basic task of political work is to instill socialist ideas continuously into the masses of peasants and to criticize the tendency toward capitalism." A production team leader must not only take good care of production but also look into man's political thinking. Before doing this job well, he cannot possibly implement correctly the Party's directives and policies. Only by using Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy the socialist positions in the countryside can he lead the masses of the commune members better to take the socialist road.

Hold Ourselves Responsible to the Party and the People

A few years ago, in response to the call issued by the higher level to propagate fine strains, we planned to grow paddy of a fine strain called "k'o-ch'eng" in a vast area. A commune member said to me: "We did not grow this variety in the past. We should grow it in one or two mow of land for trial. If it proves to be successful, then we grow it in large fields." I thought to myself: We should firmly carry out the decision adopted by the higher level and we must grow more, and not less. I did not accept this rational suggestion made by the commune member. That year, we planted this strain in 38 mow all at once. The crop was reaped in summer and weighed and, alas, the average output was only some 200 catties per mow. The masses were critical of this. Some said: "Lin Hui-sheng knows only how to hold himself responsible to the higher level and not to the masses!" I did not sleep well for a few nights in succession after I heard this. What is the difference between holding myself responsible to the higher level and to the masses? I could not make clear this question.

I opened Chairman Mao's "Oppose Book Worship." I had studied this article many times. But I found it more applicable to me than ever when I read it this time. Many of its words seemed to have been addressed to me. Chairman Mao says: "It is quite wrong to take a formalistic attitude and blindly carry out" directives from a higher organ "without discussing and examining them in the light of actual conditions simply because they have come from a higher organ." Yes, that was where the crux lay. This paddy strain, that is, "k'o-ch'eng," is fond of cold weather and grows well in sandy soil. But most of the fields in our production team has clayey soil, and the air temperature there is high. This strain will surely give a smaller yield if it is grown there. It is correct that the higher level calls to propagate fine strains, and "k'o-ch'eng" is also a fine strain.

The question is that before carrying out the decision adopted by the higher level we did not conscientiously discuss and study the actual conditions but blindly carried it out, and this certainly would go wrong.

After making clear this reason, we mobilized the commune members to find strains suitable for growing in our production team. At first we grew them in one or two mow for trial. After this turned out to be success, we proceeded with expanding the experiments the next year and further groped for the laws of growth of these strains. When we became sure of a success, we began to propagate growing of these strains in vast areas. As a result, these strains gave an average output of more than 1,200 catties per mow, and the output of some high-yield fields doubled.

In July last year, the brigade drew up a plan of growing late rice. Our production team was assigned with the task of growing this rice in 95 mow of land. There were only 78 mow of paddy fields in our production team. How could we grow so much late rice? We put forth our opinion. But the comrade of the brigade who was responsible for production still stressed that we should made subjective efforts and surmount difficulties and he also asked us to reclaim wasteland and change the dry land into paddy fields. In our production team, the wasteland which could be reclaimed had been cultivated in the past few years; because of the shortage of water resources, the dry land could not be changed into paddy fields, and even if it could be changed, the growing of some economic crops and dry land grain crops had to be abandoned.

Chairman Mao says in "Oppose Book Worship": "When we say that a directive of a higher organ of leadership is correct, that is not just because it comes from a 'higher organ of leadership' but because its contents conform with both the objective and subjective circumstances of the struggle and meet its requirements." If we see clearly that the decision adopted by the higher level is wrong and do not actively put forth our opinion but act on it accordingly, we shall invariably bring harm to the interests of the masses and also to the Party's cause. To hold ourselves responsible to the Party and the people, we actively put forth our opinion, hoping that the higher level would change this decision.

After hearing our opinion, the brigade Party branch decided to send down some committee members to make investigation. It was eventually proved that the task of growing late rice was really too much for our production team. An appropriate adjustment was made among various production teams and the plan of crop growing was carried out to a further extent. That year, as an outcome of the strenuous efforts made by the broad masses of commune members, our production team grew late rice in 80 mow of land, not only fulfilling the task of paddy growing but also fulfilling in an all-round manner the task of growing such economic crops as peanut and sugar cane. A bumper harvest of grain, oil-bearing crops and sugar cane was also reaped.

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SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Flourishing Development in Mass Scientific Experiment Movement on China's Agricultural and Forestry Front

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 21, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao has gone deep into the hearts of the people. Party committees everywhere have grasped the key link of class struggle together with the three major revolutions, and further strengthened leadership over agricultural scientific experiments. Following the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement, there is a flourishing development in mass scientific experiments.

At present, the army of agricultural scientific experiment in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country has swollen to several million people. Quite a number of localities have set up agricultural scientific networks at the four levels of hsien, commune, production brigade and production team. Cadres at various levels have gone deep into the front line actively organizing and leading scientific experiments. For the sake of farming for the revolution, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants are using scientific farming, seriously implementing the "8-Point Charter" for agriculture, and scoring outstanding achievements in the scientific experiment movement.

Hsiyang hsien, in Shansi Province, regards the development of the scientific experiment movement as an important part of the content of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," and has strengthened Party leadership, maintained line education, and carried out the mass movement in a big way. By establishing and invigorating scientific and technical organizations, an agricultural scientific and technical network has been formed in the whole hsien for popularizing the scientific farming experience of Tachai, and more than 80 percent of the arable land in the hsien has been turned into Tachai-type fields, effectively stimulating the development agricultural production.

Chengting hsien, in Hopei Province, has vigorously grasped the implementation of the "8-Point Charter" for agriculture, and on the basis of "improving the land," developed inter-cropping, altered summer sowing into spring sowing, changed from single crop to double crop, and achieved the fine result of crossing the "Yangtze" in both grain and cotton in 1971.

Lungch'iao production brigade of Wu hsien, in Kiangsu Province, by carrying out scientific experiments in a big way, has scored bumper harvests for ten years running. In 1971, the average per-mow yield of the whole production brigade reached a high of 2,147 catties.

Kuochuang production brigade of Hsiao hsien, in Anhwei Province, has developed scientific experiments centering on reduction of alkalinity and grasped initially the law governing the treatment of salinity and alkalinity

which enabled grain productionto rise from 126 catties in 1964 to more than 1,300 catties in 1971, and the per-mow yield of cotton from 30 and more catties to over 130 catties.

Yao Shih-ch'ang, a peasant of Fenglai hsien in Shantung Province, by grasping the law governing the growth of groundnut, has created such advanced technique as "reducing irrigation of the plant over a limited time" which enabled the per-mow yield of groundnut to increase from more than 200 catties to more than 400 catties with the highest unit yield exceeding 800 catties.

Wei Ping-szu, a peasant seed-breeding worker of T'aishan hsien, Kwangtung Province, by persevering continuously for fifteen years in breeding seeds for the revolution, has in succession bred and popularized successfully over ten varieties of fine rice strains welcomed by the people.

The broad masses of agricultural and forestry scientific and technical personnel have taken the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers, receive re-education and transformed their world outlook. There is a very great change in their spiritual physiognomy, and they are scoring achievements in the way of agricultural and forestry science and technology. Quite a number of them have become intellectuals welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Agricultural and forestry science research units in many provinces and municipalities such as Shantung, Shensi, Shanghai, etc., have organized scientific and technical personnel to go to selected points in the countryside to settle down, and by linking up the inside with the outside and carrying out "three-in-one" combination of agriculture-forestry-scientific experiments in a big way, accelerated the ideological transformation of the scientific and technical personnel, raised the quality of scientific research, and stimulated the development of agricultural production.

Professor Chao Hung-chang of Northwestern Agricultural College has persevered in integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and by going deep into reality, continued to transform his world outlook. In recent years, together with other comrades, he again bred two fine wheat strains including "Fengch'an No. 3" which contributed to the development of grain production.

Shen Yüeh-fan, a technician of a fine seed farm of Hsint'ien hsien, Hunan Province, by persevering in carrying out scientific research together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, has produced a fine strain which upon examination by the production brigade showed very good results. He was commended by the masses.

In the mass scientific experiment movement, some rather important scientific and technical achievements in the direction of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing have been scored in various localities. A number of fine seed strains have been selected from such products as rice, wheat, cotton, corn, sorghum, rapeseed and groundnut. Taking advantage of

the dominance of corn and sorghum hybrids, very outstanding gains have been scored. Cross-bred corn has been popularized over a vast area, and generally, increases from 20 to 30 percent have been obtained. Cross-bred sorghum has been popularized in more than 20,000,000 mow, or about one-fifth of the total area sowed, and generally, increases from 30 to 50 percent have been obtained.

There has been also a very rapid development in microbe fertilizer and pesticide. The "5406" antibiotic fertilizer, the Ch'unlei mold, the locust-killing bacillus, the white fungus bacteria, as well as "702," "720" and Lupao No. 1, have been universally tested and popularized in many districts.

In the direction of improving the system of planting, the system of three harvests a year in the south and the system of inter-cropping in the north have been popularized in a manner suited to local conditions. In such directions as improving saline and alkali soil, improving red soil, stabilizing sand and carrying out afforestation, many effective measures have been carried out everywhere.

There are also very great advances in technical innovations and scientific experiments in forestry, animal husbandry and fishing. Wangch'ing Forestry Bureau in Kirin, by maintaining rational felling with paying attention at the same time to cultivation, have produced more and better timber in spite of continuous felling. The invention of electric needle anesthesia for livestock has brought improvements to the breeding of fine and semi-fine wool sheep, and the extensive application of the technique for artificial breeding of four main species of fish fry, are all new important scientific and technical achievements.

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PUPPET SHOWS

Peking Puppet Troupe Presents New Items

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1972)

new puppet shows on contemporary themes, both domestic and international, have been put on here by the peking puppet troupe over the past year. every show draws full-house audience of children as well as workers, peasants and soldiers.

the peking troupe performs with stick puppets, each manipulated by three sticks.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the troupe's repertoire included many items depicting emperors, kings, ministers, generals, scholars, beauties, fairies and ghosts, owing to the influence of the revisionist line on literature and art.

today new items include "i like peking's tien an men", a song and dance, and "there is a golden sun in peking", a tibetan song and dance -- both depicting how the chinese children love chairman mao and the chinese communist party. other items are "the cock crows at midnight", a short play of peasant resistance to landlord exploitation before liberation, and "little vietnamese guerrillas", a short play showing the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. some items have been recorded in colour documentary films and are being shown throughout china.

the peking puppeteers are creating a new play showing how two sisters, one eleven and the other nine, protected a big flock of sheep during a terrible blizzard on an inner mongolian grassland eight years ago. their heroism became known throughout the country. the elder girl is now a nurse in an army hospital and the younger is in middle school.

the puppeteers and stage artists stayed six months on the grassland where the girls come from. they interviewed them and some other heroes who fought bravely against class enemies and natural disasters to protect collective property. the artists joined the herdsmen in pasturing flocks.

they followed chairman mao's teaching that literary and art workers should remould their old world outlook by going among workers, peasants and soldiers and into the thick of practical struggles. they applied chairman mao's article "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" during the cultural revolution to criticize the revisionist line on literature and art.

the puppeteers and stage artists lived and worked with poor and lower-middle peasants, asked them to tell the history

of class struggle in the countryside and learned from folk singers. they have changed their thinking and feelings remarkably and are gradually fostering the world outlook of serving the people. they are determined to make puppetry serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics. they composed new items which have become popular among the people. audiences liked the short shows about new people and events the artists drew from direct experience.

the puppeteers often give experimental performances, ask audience opinions and revise items to raise the ideological and artistic level.

the peking puppet troupe has made innovations while carrying forward fine traditional techniques. in "there is a golden sun in peking", the traditional gesture of "swinging the sleeves" has been adopted and developed. most of the puppets in traditional items wore long robes with flowing sleeves and had few hand movements. to adapt the puppets to the portrayal of the heroes of the new era, the puppeteers and stage artists fitted them out with movable wrists and fingers so that a puppet can bend or extend its hands, clench its fists and take up a hoe, a rifle, a hand-grenade and even take off its cap or coat. a dozen puppets of boy and girl red guards in "an instrumental music recital" show a good command of violin, dulcimer, chinese fiddle, bamboo flute and seven other kinds of musical instruments.

the traditional puppets have eye movement but a fixed facial expression. the puppeteers have improved the structure of the puppets so that the puppets can express joy, sorrow or anger by staring, closing their eyes, lifting the eyebrows, opening their mouths or turning their heads. there are also innovations in stage lighting, setting, music and other aspects.

the peking puppet troupe has helped some primary and middle schools, factories and army units grasp puppetry and give amateur puppet performances.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Chinese Industrial Workers Greet National Day with New Achievements

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1972)

advances in petroleum, steel and textile output are contributions by china's industrial workers to greet the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the taching oilfield in the 11 years since its opening has registered an average increase of 35 per cent a year. crude oil output in the first eight months of this year was some 20 per cent over the same 1971 period. daily crude oil in the first 10 days of this month averaged higher than in the previous eight months. two quality wells were opened by the famous no. 1202 drilling team. it recently set two national records with a diesel engine providing the power: a daily drilling depth of 1,000 metres without replacing the bit, and a drilling depth of 621 metres in one shift.

a new production department established a few months ago turned out 17 times as much crude oil up to the end of august this year as the country's total output in 1949, the year of liberation. the workers raised this slogan for september: "work hard to produce 6,300 tons a day exclamation" this target was achieved in less than 10 days.

paraffin, petroleum coke, benzene, synthetic ammonia and nitroamine, all in urgent demand, are being turned out in larger quantities than in the same period of last year. the cost of construction of many oil projects and many products has been cut further, while quality steadily improves. some oil units fulfilled their 1972 production targets 100 days ahead of schedule.

workers in the tayeh steel plant in hupeh province, central china, in january-august hit an all-time high for output of steel and steel products and the percentage of up-to-standard open-hearth steel and rolled steel. the consumption of raw material was cut further. in a september campaign to increase production and practise economy, one old open hearth furnace that took above-average time for smelting was improved thanks to operational methods devised under the guidance of the workshop deputy director.

since the emulation started, the blooming mill of the tayeh steel plant has turned out more than 300 pieces of rolled steel per shift as against 250 in the past.

many textile mills in east china's city of nanking met their july-september production plans ahead of schedule, including quality, variety, production costs and consumption. this follows an 11.9 per cent increase in january-august output of the city's textile industry over the same period of last year. the average daily output in september was five per cent over the previous month.

nanking textile workers have designed and trial-produced some 100 new varieties of cloth, most of which will be on the market on the eve of national day.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Chinese Television Cameramen, Photographers Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 19, 1972)

the delegation of the chinese television cameramen and photographers led by yang chao-lin left here for home yesterday after concluding its friendly visit to albania.

among those seeing the chinese delegation off at the airport were klimi misa, director of the albanian television station; sotir papuli, secretary-general of the albanian journalists' union; and argile aleksi, member of the editors' board of the albanian paper "zeri i popullit"; as well as a representative of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

hsia hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

todi lubonja, director of the albanian administration of broadcasting and television, gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation yesterday.

during its stay in albania, the chinese delegation visited tirana, gjirokastra, saranda, durres, korca, shkodra and other districts where it was warmly received and welcomed by local responsible comrades and people.

Chinese Delegation Returns from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1972)

the chinese delegation of television cameramen and photographers led by yang chao-lin returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to albania.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned tai feng and jen chi-sheng.

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy here, was present.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of Chinese Embassy Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 20, 1972)

a reception was given here yesterday evening by hsia hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, on the occasion of the visit of the chinese swimming team led by chien ta-yueh to albania.

among those attending the reception were bedri dedja, albanian vice-minister of education and culture, shpresa fuga, deputy director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, dervish lisi, vice-chairman of the albanian physical culture and sports commission, representatives of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries and albanian swimmers.

at the reception, comrade hsia hsiu-feng and comrade bedri dedja proposed toasts to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung and to the lasting friendship between the chinese and albanian people.

Albanian Men's and Women's Basketball Teams Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1972)

the albanian national men's and women's basketball teams led by besim fagu, member of the general council of the albanian physical culture and sports federation, arrived in peking by air today on a friendly visit to china.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned yao hsiao-cheng, hu hung-fan, mou tso-yun, wei ming and kuo lei, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

on hand was jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Arab Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1972)

a chinese government delegation led by kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, left here by air this morning for the arab republic of yemen to attend celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the republic and pay a friendly visit.

the delegation includes wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the arab republic of yemen, who is already abroad; tsao ke-chiang, director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the foreign ministry; and wang chin-chien, deputy director of a bureau under the ministry of communications.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned, including ma wen-po, pan yu-hung and su chieh.

also present were abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, and munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Arrive in Peking from Shenyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth arrived here by special train this evening after taking a rest in luta city and visiting shenyang.

minister and madame duong sam ol, minister thiounn prasith, madame sarin chhak, madame keat chhon and madame van piny arrived with prime minister and madame penn nouth.

they were greeted at the railway station by special envoy ieng sary, ministers sarin chhak, thiounn mumm and keat chhon, vice-minister van piny, madame kuo roun, ambassador and madame ang kim khoan, and koam teang hac, charge d'affaires a.i. of the cambodian embassy here.

present were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo, and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, han nien-lung, liang feng, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao.

yang ling, kang mao-chao's wife, and chinese embassy counsellor sun hao arrived by the same train.

on leaving shenyang this morning, the distinguished cambodian guests were seen off at the railway station by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife wang hsuan-mei; tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units; li po-chiu, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned, as well as more than 1,000 local people.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Cargo Ship Delivered to Sri Lanka at Kwangchow Ceremony

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 20, 1972)

a cargo ship was delivered to the government of sri lanka and named at a ceremony at the whampoa harbour here this afternoon. the ship was provided by the chinese government according to a loan agreement.

present at the ceremony on the chinese side were ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications, huang jung-hai, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and chou chiu-yen, deputy general manager of the china ocean shipping company.

present on the sri lanka side were r.l.a.i. karannagoda, leader of the sri lanka shipping delegation and sri lanka ambassador to china, p.b. karandawela, member of the delegation, secretary of the ministry of shipping and tourism and chairman of the sri lanka shipping corporation, and his wife, and m.j. baig, member of the delegation and commercial manager of the corporation, and his wife.

when the ceremony began, karannagoda, ma yao-chi, huang jung-hai and chou chiu-yen lit traditional sri lanka lamps with candles according to a sri lanka custom. then the band played the national anthems of china and sri lanka. the ambassador hoisted the national flag of

sri lanka and unveiled the plate inscribed with the name of the ship "lanka kalyani". ambassador karannagoda and vice-minister ma yao-chi spoke at the ceremony. after the ceremony p.b. karandawela, chairman of the sri lanka shipping corporation, gave a reception.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a reception this evening to mark the occasion and celebrate the opening of the joint china-sri lanka shipping service. sri lanka guests attended. hosts and guests toasted the continuous development of the friendly relations between the governments and people of china and sri lanka. the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the sri lanka shipping delegation arrived here from peking by air on september 18 in the company of vice-minister ma yao-chi. huang jung-hai gave a banquet in honour of the guests that evening. yesterday the guests visited a factory and a people's commune and drove around the city.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghana Government Trade and Goodwill Mission Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1972)

the ghana government trade and goodwill mission led by major kodjo barney agbo, leader of the mission, member of the national redemption council and commissioner for industries, and joseph emmanuel appiah, deputy leader of the mission and roving ambassador of the office of the national redemption council, left here for home by plane today after a friendly visit to china.

chou chun-lin, vice-chairman, and huang tao, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, were among those present at the airport to see the guests off.

wang ming-chun, a deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, who had accompanied the mission to shanghai, was also present.

george harry arthur, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ghana embassy in peking, was present.

chou chun-lin gave a banquet in honour of the ghana guests on the eve of their departure from shanghai. hosts and guests talked cordially and toasted the

development of the friendship between the people of china and ghana and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

the ghana guests arrived in shanghai from kwangchow by plane on september 17. during their stay in shanghai, they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the shanghai harbour and had a tour around the city.

CHINA AND IRAN

Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching and Li Hsien-nien Meet Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

acting chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai, madame chiang ching and vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening met her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, and madame farideh diba, mother of the shahbanou, amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister, and other distinguished iranian guests in the company of the shahbanou. they had a cordial and friendly conversation and had photographs taken together.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, madame lin chia-mei, and chen hsin-jen, chinese ambassador to iran.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram was present.

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran and Other Iranian Guests Attend Soiree in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, and mother of the shahbanou madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and other distinguished iranian guests attended a soiree here this evening. it was arranged in their honour by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present at the soiree were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife hsu han-ping; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; ting hsi-lin,

vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned yu hui-yung, wang hai-jung, chen hsin-jen, hsiao chin and lin ai-li.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and members of the iranian table tennis delegation also attended.

the chinese dance drama troupe presented the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women". the performance drew warm applause from the distinguished iranian guests. her imperial majesty the shahbanou of iran presented the artists with a basket of flowers and congratulated them on their success.

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran Visits Commune and Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, and mother of the shahbanou madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and the other distinguished iranian guests visited the hunghsing people's commune on the outskirts of peking and the arts and crafts exhibition today.

they were accompanied by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister; chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih; and leading members of departments concerned shih lin-feng and lin ai-li.

the hunghsing people's commune was in a jubilant mood this morning. upon the arrival of the distinguished iranian guests, hundreds of commune members lined the route leading to the commune centre, and waved bouquets and streamers and beat drums and gongs to express their warm welcome. chairman of the commune revolutionary committee han hsin gave her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and the other guests a brief account of the commune's progress in production. then the distinguished guests visited the commune's farm machinery repair plant, paddy fields, horse farm, dairy farm and orchard, and called at a family. her imperial majesty the shahbanou inquired about the commune's agricultural production and the management of its schools and factories, and wished the people a happy life and the commune good harvest year after year. on behalf of all the commune members han hsin expressed his thanks for this.

in the afternoon, her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and the other guests from iran visited the arts and crafts exhibition where nearly 10,000 exhibits with distinctive national characteristics are on display.

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran Visits Palace Museum in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, and mother of the shahbanou madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and other distinguished iranian guests this morning visited the palace museum and the exhibition of cultural relics unearthed in various parts of china during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the guests were briefed about the features of the palace buildings and the relics. they showed particular interest in some gold and silver persian coins unearthed at sinkiang's turfan, an important centre of traffic on the ancient "silk road", and other places. the shahbanou spoke highly of the traditional cultural and economic contacts between the people of iran and china and noted that the relics had been carefully protected.

madame farideh diba, mother of the shahbanou; abdolazim valian, minister of cooperatives and rural affairs; mrs. farokhrou parsai, minister of education; and other distinguished guests from iran this afternoon visited in two separate groups the peking art handicrafts workshop and the peking no. 26 middle school. the guests were warmly welcomed by workers and teachers and students.

the distinguished guests from iran were accompanied by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, chih chun, and chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram accompanied the guests on their visit in the morning.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kaheita Okazaki and Iwao Takamuki Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1972)

kaheita okazaki, a leading member, and iwao takamuki, secretary, of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, arrived here by air today at the invitation of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china.

they were greeted at the airport by president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih and leading members of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china

and other organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, sun ping-hua, ching pu-chun, wu shu-tung, chen kang, lin po, ting min and shih chih-yi.

also present were yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa, shunichi matsumoto, tomoharu okubo and sadaji kanemitsu, japanese friends now visiting china; and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and others.

Leading Members of Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office Return to Peking after Visit to Northeast China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa and shunichi matsumoto, leading members of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and members of its peking liaison office returned to peking by train today after a visit to shenyang, anshan and luta in northeast china.

they were met at the railway station by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chen kang and shih chih-yi. also present were visiting permanent director of the j.c.m.t.o.j. takaharu okubo and chief representative of the peking liaison office of the j.c.m.t.o.j. yoshizo yasuda.

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih and Han Nien-lung again Meet Zentaro Kosaka and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, this evening again met and had a talk with leader of the delegation of the japanese liberal democratic party zentaro kosaka, deputy leaders masumi ezaki and juichiro tsukada, delegation members hideji kawasaki, toshio kimura, ken yasui, seijuro arafune, tokuma utsunomiya, heiji ogawa and hyosuke kujiraoka, and delegation assistants hiroshi hashimoto and takaharu okubo.

taking part in the meeting were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, han hsu, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chen kang, li meng-ching, chin su-cheng, li fu-teh and lin li-yun.

Zentaro Kosaka Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

zentaro kosaka, leader of the delegation of the japanese liberal democratic party, member of the house of representatives and chairman of the party's council for the normalization of japan-china relations, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honourary president of the china-japan friendship association; liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; hu yu-chih and lin chiao-chih, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including chou pei-yuan, shih shao-hua, hao chung-shih, chang hsiang-shan, liu hsi-wen, wang yeh-chiu, hsieh ping-hsin, lu wei-chao, han hsu, peng hua, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, tung lin, wang hsiao-yi, kao chien-chung, ting to and liu yuan.

present were masumi ezaki and juichiro tsukada, deputy leaders, and all members of the delegation as well as its assistants.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and a representative of the office.

zentaro kosaka and kuo mo-jo proposed toasts at the banquet.

zentaro kosaka in his toast said: the political talks between the two sides on the normalization of japan-china relations, the many-sided visits and the contacts with the chinese people have increasingly deepened our feeling of mutual proximity. at present, historic, mighty strides are being made towards the normalization of japan-china relations. he said: our liberal democratic party is the ruling party supporting the tanaka cabinet. we are sincerely and ardently looking forward to prime minister tanaka's china visit and hope that the talks between japanese and chinese leaders will yield fruitful results and bring about the normalization of japan-china relations.

proposing a toast at the banquet, kuo mo-jo said: on many occasions prime minister tanaka has expressed full understanding of china's three principles on the restoration of sino-japanese diplomatic relations. and both prime minister tanaka and foreign minister ohira have repeatedly stated that it is impossible to maintain diplomatic relations with taiwan after the normalization

of sino-japanese relations. we highly appreciate and welcome this.

he added: china and japan have now entered a new period in their relations. the normalization of sino-japanese relations for which our two peoples have striven for so long will soon materialize. in this excellent situation, let us work together and make our due contributions to lasting friendship between the people of our two countries, to the relaxation of tension in asia and to the maintenance of world peace.

Delegation of Japanese Liberal Democratic Party Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1972)

the delegation of the japanese liberal democratic party wound up its visit to china and left here for home by special plane this afternoon via shanghai. leader of the delegation is zentaro kosaka, member of the house of representatives and chairman of the liberal democratic party's council for the normalization of japan-china relations, and deputy leaders are masumi ezaki and juichiro tsukada, members of the house of representatives and vice-chairmen of the liberal democratic party's council for the normalization of japan-china relations.

they were seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; hu yu-chih and lin chiao-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of other departments, including chou pei-yuan, shih shao-hua, hao chung-shih, chang hsiang-shan, liu hsi-wen, wang yeh-chiu, hsieh ping-hsin, han hsu, peng hua, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, tung lin, wang hsiao-yi, ting to and liu yuan.

present were leading members of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan now in peking kaheita okazaki, yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa and shunichi matsumoto. yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and other representatives of the liaison office were also present.

kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, is accompanying the delegation to shanghai.

during their stay in peking, zentaro kosaka and his party had discussions with leading members of chinese industrial, agricultural, cultural, educational and medical and health departments. they visited a people's commune and a school, attended an acrobatic show and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Chinese Men's Volleyball Team Returns to Peking from Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1972)

the men's team of the chinese volleyball delegation returned here by air today after friendly visits to cuba, peru and chile.

the team was greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, wu fan-wu, mou tso-yun, wei ming and kuo lei as well as chinese volleyball coaches and players. present were diplomatic officials of the cuban and chilean embassies here.

the women's team of the chinese volleyball delegation has been invited to pay a friendly visit to mexico after cuba, peru and chile.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Men's Basketball Team Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1972)

the malian national men's basketball team led by ibrahim kouyate wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

the shanghai branch of the chinese basketball federation gave a farewell banquet at noon today in honour of the malian team. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the continuous development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the malian basketball team arrived in shanghai on september 16 after visiting peking, tientsin and nanchang. the following day, the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony

to welcome the malian team, which was followed by a friendly match between the visiting team and the shanghai municipal team. on september 18, the malian team played the shensi provincial team.

during their stay in shanghai, the malian guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory and a children's palace. they were accorded a friendly reception in these places.

CHINA AND NEPAL

New Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Arrives in Kathmandu

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Sept. 19, 1972)

tsao chih, newly-appointed chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to nepal, arrived here today.

welcoming him at the airport were brigadier general dhan ghambirsingh rayamajhi, military secretary to his majesty king birendra, and bishwa pradhan, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry of his majesty's government.

also present were poorna bahadur, chairman, and prem bahadur kansakar, vice-chairman, of the nepal-china friendship association; bhuban lal pradhan, chairman, and maniharsha jyoti, vice-chairman, of the nepal-china cultural association; siddhi charan shrestha, chairman of the nepal peace council, and others.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in nepal were also present.

officials and staff of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese technical personnel working in nepal also greeted the ambassador at the airport.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese Goodwill Mission Led by Foreign Minister Joachim Hunlede Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

joachim hunlede, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of togo, and the goodwill mission he is leading wound up their visit to peking and left for home by air today via shanghai.

the distinguished togolese guests were accompanied to shanghai by ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

they were seen off at the airport by chi peng-fei, foreign minister; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned mu ching, wang lei, hsi yeh-sheng, yen chia-hua, kao chien-chung and chu hsien-sung.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

also present were heads of diplomatic missions of african countries in china.

when they stopped over in shanghai, foreign minister joachim hunlede and the other guests were honoured at a banquet given by hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. they went sightseeing in the city.

upon their departure from shanghai, the distinguished guests from togo were seen off at the airport by hsu ching-hsien and ho kung-kai.

CHINA AND UN

Secretary General of IMCO of United Nations Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1972)

edward colin viner goad, secretary general of the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization of the united nations, arrived in peking by air today at the invitation of the harbour superintendent bureau of the people's republic of china.

he was greeted at the airport by hsieh chung-feng, director of the bureau, and ling ching, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND US

Dr. Li Cheng-tao and His Wife Arrive in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1972)

dr. li cheng-tao, the chinese-born american physicist, and his wife arrived in shanghai by air today to see their relatives and for a visit.

they were welcomed at the airport by chang chen-ya and han yang-shan, leading members of departments concerned under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, as well as relatives of the couple.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Vice President and Mrs. Chona Give Grand Return Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1972)

m.m. chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, and mrs. chona gave a grand return banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

present at the banquet were premier chou en-lai; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yang chieh, minister of communications; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao.

present was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the national flags of china and zambia hung at the banquet hall. vice-president chona and premier chou en-lai proposed toasts at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people of the two countries.

vice-president chona said in his toast: "the four days we have spent in china, have been very interesting and very educative."

speaking about his visits to places of interest in peking, he said: "we have been received very well indeed wherever we went and everything has been done to make us feel at home."

he said: "we have also had an opportunity to meet and hold friendly discussions with the head of state of cambodia, prince norodom sihanouk. we assured him of zambia's support and that we shall one day meet him as the head of state in phnom penh."

vice-president chona said: "our lengthy discussions with the prime minister, whom we have met twice, have been very friendly and useful indeed. there is no doubt that as a result of these talks, the cooperation between zambia and china will increase. we can see therefore that already our visit to china has been more than worthwhile."

"tonight, the zambian goodwill mission is leaving peking to visit other equally important places in the northern part of your great country", he added. "we look forward to learning more about china."

premier chou en-lai said in his toast: "in the past few days, we have held sincere and friendly talks with his honour vice-president chona and the zambian goodwill mission led by him on the question of further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on important international questions of common concern and achieved satisfactory results. at the same time, the distinguished zambian guests have visited places of interest in peking and come into friendly contacts with chinese people. the present visit of the zambian goodwill mission has contributed positively towards consolidating and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and zambia and increasing the friendship between the two peoples. for this we wish to extend our warm congratulations and sincere thanks."

premier chou en-lai said: "when our distinguished guests return home, please transmit our cordial regards and high respects to his excellency president kaunda and convey the profound and fraternal sentiments of the chinese government and people to the zambian government and people."

after the toasts of vice-president chona and premier chou en-lai the band played the national anthems of china and zambia.

also attending the banquet were chi fang and pei shih-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of departments concerned chen mu-hua, chen chieh, su chieh, yang li-kung, ting kuo-yu, chih chun, yang chi, wang yeh-chiu, hsieh li-fu, chang tzu-liang, wang shih-yen, ho kung-kai, han hsu, cheng fei, chai

cheng-wen, wen yeh-chan, hsi yeh-sheng, han li-ping, liu ching-tang and chu chuan-hsien, as well as chinese technicians who had worked in zambia.

present were tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and his wife and diplomatic envoys of other countries to china.

present were all members of the zambian goodwill mission led by vice-president chona, zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and his wife, diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy here and other zambian friends in peking.

Vice President Chona at Head of Zambian Goodwill Mission Leaves Peking for Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1972)

m.m. chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, and mrs. chona, and the zambian goodwill mission led by the vice-president wound up their visit to peking and left for tachai in shansi province by special train this evening.

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao are accompanying the distinguished guests on the visit. zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and his wife are also in the company of vice-president and mrs. chona.

the distinguished zambian guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, minister of communications yang chieh, vice-minister of national defence wang shu-sheng, and 3,000 people in the chinese capital.

present at the railway station was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

a grand farewell ceremony was held at the railway station. the band played the national anthems of zambia and china. accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-president chona reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces and militiamen. when the vice-president met the well-wishers, they waved bouquets and coloured streamers and sang and danced, expressing thanks to the vice-president for bringing to the chinese people the friendly feeling of the zambian people. they repeatedly shouted slogans of firm support for the

zambian and the other african people engaged in the just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination and for safeguarding national independence. vice-president chona and other zambian guests repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

present at the railway station were chi fang and pei shih-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of various departments concerned chen mu-hua, chen chieh, yang li-kung, ting kuo-yu, chih chun, yang chi, cheng fei, chai cheng-wen, wen yeh-chan, liu ching-tang, hsi yeh-sheng, chu chuan-hsien and han li-ping.

present were officials of the zambian embassy in peking, tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and his wife, zambian and tanzanian students and trainees in peking and heads of diplomatic missions of other countries in china.

the zambian vice-president and other zambian guests this afternoon visited northern chiaotung university in the company of yang chieh, and received a warm welcome from the teachers and students. they visited the great wall this morning.

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POWER STRUGGLE

Is It History of Coups d'Etat, or History of Class Struggle?

by

Chi I-wen (紀一聞)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1972)

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have painstakingly collected instances of all sorts of coup d'etat, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, in a vain effort to show that individual subjective will and schemes and intrigues may change the course of history and that personal power can decide everything. This poses this question for us: Are historical incidents an expression of class struggle in the final analysis, or a product of the will of individuals? Is history made by heroes, or is it made by slaves?

The materialistic interpretation of history holds that all historical incidents, including such a social phenomenon as a coup d'etat, are an expression of the struggle between various social classes or political groups, that the root cause of all social changes and political upheavals should not be sought in the minds of men, but should be found in changes in the economic base, that the masses of people are the fundamental force in class struggle and production struggle, and that "The people, and the people alone, are the driving force in the making of world history." The materialistic interpretation of history does not deny the role of the individual in history, but it holds that the appearance of a particular historical character at a particular time happens always in response to the needs of social class struggle, and is not determined by any individual "genius."

As Engels pointed out: "The fact that Napoleon the Corsican happened to be the military dictator needed by a war-weary Republic of France was an accident. But if there had never been a Napoleon, then his role would have been played by another person." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 507)

The idealist interpretation of history, on the other hand, holds that the ultimate cause of all historical changes should be sought in men's thought, particularly in the minds of "heroic" characters. Thus history is put completely upside down. Emperors, princes, generals and great ministers are extolled as the masters of history, while the masses of people become the dross. History becomes a confused pile of accidental happenings.

Statements made by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on the question of coups d'etat are exactly a big exposure of this reactionary interpretation of history. They talk exclusively of individuals but not the masses, of palace coups but not class struggle. From their point of view history is not history of class struggle or the masses of people, but history of repeated coups d'etat engineered by small handfuls of schemers and adventurers. In this way and from their point of view, all clowns who engineered reactionary coups in history became "heroes" who turned heaven and earth. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type talk about coups d'etat and extol "geniuses," which superficially seem to be two different things, but in fact they are only two modes of expression of the reactionary interpretation of history. As a matter of fact, the "geniuses" and models whom swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type really adore and emulate are none other than usurpers like Yuan Shih-k'ai and dictator-cum-enemy-of-the-people Chiang Kai-shek.

There have been coups d'etat of all types and descriptions in history. Owing to different historical conditions, some of the coups that occurred under the dictatorship of the landlord-bourgeoisie might have a certain progressive significance, while others were utterly reactionary. But no matter under what circumstances and no matter under what banner they were executed, they would not destroy the state machinery of the exploiting classes, but would only change the masters of the machinery.

As to the kind of "palace coup" which swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type always talk about with great relish, be it Yang Kuang's patricide and fratricide or Yung Cheng's usurpation of the throne by altering the imperial decree, it was always a dog-eat-dog struggle between members of the upper stratum of the reactionary ruling class, a struggle waged by different cliques within the same reactionary ruling group for a redistribution of power. No matter how savagely they killed one another and changed their dynasty, they would not change the exploitation and oppression of the working people by the reactionary ruling class.

The proletarian revolution is completely different in nature from any other revolution of the past. It does not merely replace one system of private ownership with another system of private ownership or the regime of one group of exploiters with that of another group of exploiters, but utterly

overthrows the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, replaces the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, and overwhelms capitalism with socialism. Therefore, Marxists have always opposed world conquest through the instrumentality of a small number of people or attaining their own object by means of secret intrigue and coup d'etat. To win victory, the proletariat can only rely on class struggle by the broad masses, on the people's revolution, and on armed seizure of power.

In his letter to Kugelmann, Marx wrote: "If you read the last chapter of my The 18th Brumaire of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, you will see that I think that in the next attempt of the French revolution the bureaucratic and military machinery should not be transferred from the hands of some people to the hands of some other people as it was in the past, but should be smashed, and that this is the prerequisite to any true popular revolution on the continent." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 392) This is a highly important conclusion on the proletarian revolution which Marx reached after studying the Bonaparte coup.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the danger of a bourgeois comeback through a counter-revolutionary coup really exists. This is because although a socialist system is established, it is not yet completely consolidated. Bourgeois resistance, because of the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, is increased tenfold. They may still conspire with foreign imperialism and carry out sinister intrigues through their agents in the Communist Party. "Representatives of the bourgeoisie who have infiltrated the Party, the government, the Army, and various cultural circles are a group of counter-revolutionary revisionists, who, when the time is ripe, will seize power and turn the proletarian dictatorship into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie." (Notification) Had their intrigue succeeded, the country would have changed color, the people would suffer, and history would go backward.

The counter-revolutionary coup of the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique of the Soviet Union, which has caused the first socialist state of the world to degenerate into social imperialism, is such a grave lesson.

Having summed up the positive as well as negative experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao propounded the great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus solving, theoretically and practically, the important problem of consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and prevention of a capitalist comeback, and opening for us a victorious route by which to carry the proletarian revolution through to the end.

By relying on the correctness of its line and on its flesh-and-blood relations with the broad masses of people, and by rallying all revolutionary forces, the proletarian Party can completely prevent and frustrate all counter-revolutionary coups d'etat, enabling the proletarian dictatorship to be further consolidated and the socialist cause to develop continuously.

Innumerable historical facts show that the cause supported by all revolutionary classes and the broad masses of people will sooner or later

triumph, and that all reactionary coups d'etat that move against the current will ultimately be doomed to failure. Napoleon established his first empire by means of a military coup and remained supreme for a time, but he could maintain his power for only 14 years. "By the most ignoble means," (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 708) Bonaparte emulated his uncle and restored the empire, but he too could only maintain it for 18 years. Some counter-revolutionary coups d'etat in the contemporary history of China were even more short-lived. Arch traitor Yuan Shih-k'ai was emperor for only 83 days. The farce of royalist restoration by feudal remnant Chang Hsün was played out in only 12 days. Chiang Kai-shek, who seized power by means of the bloody "April 12" counter-revolutionary coup and who built the most gigantic counter-revolutionary state machine of modern China, lived a little longer, but he too was washed away in 22 years to the shores of several Chinese islands by the angry tide of popular revolution.

The history of human society always advances in the midst of its own contradictions and struggles. A counter-revolutionary coup or restoration may cause a temporary retrogression of history, but it will only be a small counter-current in the long river of the history of mankind. The general trend of history cannot be altered by anyone.

However, the most obdurate elements of the reactionary class will not really learn the lesson of history, because they represent decaying, backward social forces, and their class instinct and idealist interpretation of history in an erroneous way. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have taken great pains to study coups d'etat, but instead of learning their lesson from the short-lived counter-revolutionary coups d'etat and becoming more circumspect, their mind became fogged at the prospect of gain and they impatiently came out into the open to fight the proletariat. The result was that they met their own doom before the steel wall of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their lances are broken and buried in the sand. They came to an ignominious end without even a grave for their remains. They thought that they had gathered together and collated the experience of all counter-revolutionary coups, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign. In the end, however, they met with a quicker and more disastrous failure than that met by the makers of all other counter-revolutionary coups. Their act was the most outrageous, most ill-contrived farce in history. This is historical dialectics.

No one can stop the advancing tide of history, yet opportunists who want to stop it can be found almost everywhere, and once every few years demons and monsters will come out into the open to put on their act. All this is in accordance with objective laws which do not change with the will of man. The future is bright though the way may be tortuous. Guided by the Party's basic line for the entire historical phase of socialism laid down by Chairman Mao, and having mastered the law of class struggle and two line struggle, we shall surely be able to vanquish all enemies, sweep aside all obstacles in the way of progress, and carry through to the end the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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STUDY OF MAO'S WORKS

Notes on a Study of "On Contradiction"

by

Wang Yen (王宴)
Secretary, CCP Wusih Municipal Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1972)

Why Mustn't Policy Be "Excessive"?

In the course of studying and implementing the Party's basic line, I heard that one of the factories where the situation was more complex than usual had maintained a tight grasp on class struggle, but that contrary to the wishes of the factory, the more tightly it grasped its problems the more complex they became, and so at one time it became a backward unit. In order to find out the truth about the problem, the investigation group of the municipal Party committee went to the factory in July last year to conduct a detailed investigation. It was from two setbacks in the class struggle in the factory that the group saw the problem clearly.

The fact was that the leadership squad of the factory, influenced by the ultra-"Left" thought-trend promoted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thought at one time that "So long as the orientation is right, there need not be any fear that policy may be implemented to excess." In the struggle against the enemy, the leading comrades paid no attention to correctly distinguishing and dealing with the two categories of contradiction of different nature or to carrying out the Party's policy. As a result, the class fronts were confused and the situation of struggle, which had been relatively good, deteriorated.

In view of this situation, the municipal authorities sent someone to give help and the situation in the factory took a turn for the better at one time. Later,however, while the leadership squad was overhauled, no concrete analysis and strict distinction was made of the two sets of circumstances of mistakes of policy implementation made by good men and sabotage of policy carried out by bad men. "Excess" was countered with "excess." As a result, a new setback appeared in the situation.

These two setbacks posed us an acute question: How should the relation between grasping of class struggle and implementation of the Party's policy be correctly understood and handled?

Lenin said: "Policy is the mutual relation between classes--This decides the fate of the Republic." I think that fundamentally speaking, the policy of our Party should solve the problem of primary importance of the revolution, i.e., who should be relied on, who should be rallied, and who should be hit. If the policy is wrong, no matter whether it is so by being "Left" or Right, it will upset the relations between the enemy, ourselves,

and the friend. Then how can class struggle be waged properly? Thus Chairman Mao has earnestly urged us to regard the Party's policies and strategy as "the life of the Party" and taught us that "Only when the Party's policies and strategy are all on the right track will victory of the Chinese revolution be possible." Having unified our understanding, comrades of the investigation group of the municipal Party committee and I myself decided to help this factory really grasp class struggle well by beginning with implementing the Party's policy, so as to expedite its change from a backward to a progressive unit.

So that "the right medicine may be used for a specific disease," comrades of the investigation group, bearing in mind the policy of struggle against the enemy and the cadre policy, went deep to find out how the enemy carried out sabotage on these two problems and how some comrades of the factory erred on these same problems. The findings of the investigation were used as teaching material for carrying out education in the Party's basic line, and all were led to realize that in interfering with the Party's basic line the enemy often began by sabotaging the Party's policies, that the various facets of the two-line struggle very often assumed concrete shape through a struggle between two different policies, and that where policy was carried beyond its limit, the orientation was bound to be wrong.

On the basis of heightened line consciousness, we handed over the policy of struggle against the enemy and the cadre policy to the masses, relying on them for solution of the problems. At last some errant good men were liberated, a number of revolutionary cadres were assigned to leadership squads of the factory and the workshops, and a new atmosphere of fighting in unity and striving hard to grasp revolution and stimulate production appeared in the factory.

The changes which the factory underwent profoundly educated us. In implementing the Party's basic line in the past, some of our comrades ofetn put the grasping of class struggle in opposition to implementation of the Party's policies. They hoped to grasp class struggle well, but because they often failed to work strictly in accordance with the Party's policies, they did not properly distinguish between, and deal with, the two categories of contradiction of different nature--contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people--in practical work. As a result, they not only failed to attain the object of hitting the enemy effectively, but on the contrary did harm to their own comrades and weakened the unity within the revolutionary ranks.

In accordance with the special features and law of class struggle in a socialist society, our Party has laid down a general policy of strictly distinguishing between, and correctly dealing with, contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people. Generally speaking, this general policy and the numerous concrete policies laid down by our Party under the guidance of this general policy tell us how to unite with all people with whom we may unite and gain an absolute advantage for the proletariat in class struggle, and how to split the enemy camp, isolate and hit a small handful of the most stubborn enemies, and insure thorough

victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. We conscientiously carry out the Party's policies because we want to grasp class struggle properly in accordance with the law of class struggle. If we substitute our ideas for policy and subjective one-sidedness for objective law, we shall be unable to grasp class struggle well, still less thoroughly implement the Party's basic line.

Why Swing To the "Left" and Right

At the end of May this year, Silk Filature No. 1 held a meeting of cadres to analyze the situation of production, at which it was resolved to improve the quality of raw silk. What means should be adopted for that purpose? Some comrades said, "New regulations and systems have been established. It is on these that we should rely for improvement of quality." Some other comrades disagreed, saying, "Regulations and systems will play an important role in improving quality, but the decisive role in this respect will still be played by man's thinking and consciousness. Quality must be grasped through line education and controlled by rousing the masses to do so." The two views could not be reconciled, and what is more, they involved many concrete problems of business management and thus led to a big debate.

Listening to both sides of the argument, I was reminded of some conditions in other factories and realized that although the debate began with the question of how could quality be improved, it reflected a new trend of the struggle between two ways of thinking and two lines in business management after the establishment of the new regulations and systems.

I recalled the course of the establishment of new regulations and systems in the filature, and was enlightened. Take for example the reinstatement of the "statistics board." In the past a statistics board was attached to each reeling machine, on which was recorded the daily output of each worker, output quality, and other particulars. Under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great cultural revolution, the "board" was a means of "controlling, restricting, and oppressing" the workers. It was also a "cash award incentive board." During the great cultural revolution, the system of "control, restriction, and oppression" was criticized and repudiated. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type thereupon immediately changed their tactics and energetically trumpeted the theory that "systems are useless." Some of our comrades, lacking clear understanding of the now "Left" and now Right interference from swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and moreover having suffered a great deal from "control, restriction, and oppression," did away with the statistics board altogether.

When the question of whether the statistics board should be reinstated was discussed this time, all were led to study repeatedly the Party's basic line instead, and, in relation to reality, to sum up experience in line struggle and find the ideological cause of their having been influenced by the theory that "systems are useless." It was found that the cause was lack of understanding of the two-point doctrine, so that of the interference from the "Left" and the Right they saw only the Right, and of the bad and the

good of the statistics board, they saw only the bad. After that, all were organized for criticism of the reactionary fallacy, "Politics may overrule everything else," spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and for a historical and class analysis of the statistics board. The workers said, "The same board has two different kinds of content and two lines. We must turn the statistics board into a 'board of contributions' to socialist construction."

In this way the statistics board and a whole set of rational regulations and systems for Silk Filature No. 1 were reinstated and perfected by rousing the masses, beginning with line education. After that, the quality of raw silk markedly improved.

This tells us that the reappearance of the beginnings of the "theory of omnipotence of system" after the establishment of new regulations and systems is in the final analysis still a question of whether to adhere firmly to the two-point doctrine or indulge in the one-point doctrine. Regulations and systems are essential, but not even rational regulations and systems can do anything. In business management the most fundamental means is management by the correct line, by relying on the masses, and through patient, careful ideological-political work. We must not call regulations and systems totally useless simply because we want to emphasize the importance of ideological-political work. Likewise, we must not slacken ideological-political work because new regulations and systems are set up. The dialectical unity between politics and vocational work, between thinking and system, must be resolutely upheld.

Chairman Mao taught us long ago that opposition to the Right might go to the "Leftist" extreme and opposition to the "Left" might go to the Rightist extreme. In opposing the Right it is necessary to guard against going to the Rightist extreme. We must not go from one extreme to another or fight one kind of one-sidedness with another. The alternate appearance of "Leftist" and Rightist tendencies reflects the long-term and complex character of class struggle, the law of line struggle, and the struggle and mutual transformation of the contradiction of things. We should not marvel at such phenomenon, but should consciously master this law, and, while determining the direction of things and concentrating energy on grasping the main tendency, pay constant attention to any other tendency that may be covered up, foresee the trend of development of the contradiction, take preemptive action, reduce wavering between the "Left" and the Right or prevent it altogether, and push forward the wave-like advance of things.

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RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Understand the Party's Policy Theoretically

by

CCP Tungkou Hsien Committee, Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1972)

For the purpose of solving the problem of water for irrigation for the western areas of our hsien, we decided in the fall of 1970 to build the Loch'uanpei Reservoir. This being a large reservoir in our hsien, it could never be completed merely by relying on the efforts of the few communes that would benefit by the reservoir. The hsien Party committee decided to mobilize part of the manpower and material resources of 22 communes for a concentrated assault.

After some time, however, the various localities failed to send the full number of civilian laborers pledged, labor efficiency was low among those who did arrive, and work progressed rather slowly. Why was that so? Some communes criticized us for making "equal transfers." We disagreed.

Later, by studying Marxist-Leninist books and the works of Chairman Mao, we came to realize that a socialist society was produced from a capitalist society, "and as a result it still carries in its various aspects--in the economic, moral, and spiritual spheres--vestiges of the old society that has given birth to it." Although private ownership of means of production is basically abolished in a socialist society, two economic forms--the socialist systems of state ownership and collective ownership--still exist side by side.

At the present stage the system of collective ownership of our people's communes is a system of ownership at three levels with the production team as the basis. Relations between state ownership and collective ownership, and between the different systems of collective ownership, must be based on the principles of voluntariness, mutual benefit, and exchange of equal values. Only by so doing can we facilitate the consolidation and development of the socialist economy. On the other hand, "equal transfer" of labor and means of production without due care will only undermine the collective economy and hamper the development of the socialist economy.

In organizing mutual-aid and cooperation, therefore, we must promote the communist spirit and style on the one hand, and on the other hand firmly uphold the principles of voluntariness, mutual benefit, and exchange of equal values. If style is one-sidedly stressed in disregard of objective conditions and reasonable compensation is not considered, the revolutionary enthusiasm of commune members will be dampened. Conversely, if compensation is stressed to the exclusion of style and "material incentive" is carried out in a big way, capitalist ideas will be fostered and encouraged. Either result will undermine the foundation of socialist economy and shake the socialist system.

On the basis of this understanding, we decided after consultation with the commune and brigade cadres and the masses to change the past practice of giving no compensation to non-benefited areas and give them reasonable compensation, thus rousing their enthusiasm for socialist cooperation and greatly speeding up the progress of construction.

Owing to our lack of mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory and lack of understanding of the theoretical basis of policy, we have often wavered to the "Left" and Right in our implementation of policy. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We have already carried out widespread economic construction, and the Party's economic policies have been implemented in practical work and moreover have achieved marked results. However, many confused ideas still exist in the Party regarding the question of why these economic policies and not any other should be adopted and regarding problems of theory and principle."

Since the past year we have begun to put emphasis on understanding, from theory and principle, the spirit and substance of the rural economic policies. We have promoted the implementation of policy and made some achievements. We realize that the various policies of the Party are a concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as a concrete embodiment of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought. In order to adhere firmly to the socialist orientation and implement the series of rural economic policies of the Party, the most fundamental problem is study--earnest, hard and assiduous study.

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OUT-OF-CLASSROOM EDUCATION

Grasp Well the Work of Extramural Education for Youths and Children By Mobilizing the Initiative of People of All Trades

by

CCP Committee of Hotung Ch'ü, Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 19, 1972)

Our ch'ü failed to do our work of extramural education well enough in the past. The standing committee of the ch'ü Party committee decided to send certain leading comrades of the Party committee below to exercise guidance and help to sum up experience. By using examples they have further pushed the work of extramural education into penetrating development.

In December 1971 a leading comrade of the ch'ü Party committee led responsible comrades of a unit concerned to Likunglou Street to convene an on-the-spot meeting for extramural education. At the meeting, the Party committee of Likunglou Street introduced its experience in grasping firmly the work of extramural education for young people and children, 13 primary and middle schools introduced their experience in raising the line consciousness and in developing the work of extramural education, the Ninth Residents Committee introduced its experience in turning the street into a large classroom for extramural education for young people and children.

In January this year the ch'ü Party committee again convened an on-the-spot meeting on the active support given to extramural education by the industrial front at Chengchuangtzu Street and invited the First Machine Tool Plant of Tientsin to introduce the experience of the Party committee of the plant in doing well the work of extramural education for young people and children.

After these two on-the-spot meetings, these responsible comrades of the ch'ü Party organization repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teachings, "New China must take care of its youths and show concern for the growth of the younger generation" and "all departments are to assume responsibility for ideological and political work" and his great teaching on the cultivation of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, repudiated the educational line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and conducted concrete analyses on the characteristics of the extramural positions at present.

This made everybody realize that to guarantee the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line we must strengthen the Party's leadership, mobilize the initiative of various trades and do the work of "three-in-one" extramural education well.

On the basis of raising the understanding, we have established organizations at various levels for extramural education. Under the

centralized leadership of the ch'ü Party committee, ch'ü extramural education leadership squads were established. A secretary of the ch'ü Party committee was appointed as the squad leader and a standing committee of the ch'ü Party committee who was concurrently a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, was appointed as deputy squad leader. In the meantime, responsible comrades of relevant units of the ch'ü Party committee and the street Party committees take part in the leadership squad to exercise leadership over the work of extramural education for youths and children of the entire ch'ü.

Under the extramural education leadership squad of the ch'ü there is an office for extramural education. In the streets, leading comrades of the street Party committees and primary or middle schools organize extramural leadership squads to take charge of the work of extramural education for all the primary and middle schools in the entire street. In the streets, offices for extramural education are also set up to take charge of the work of extramural education consist of two full-time officers as well as other cadres and teachers. In residents committees, residents' representatives, retired old workers and representatives of revolutionary parents, teachers and students organize extramural education promotion teams to push forward extramural activities for the students.

To conduct extramural education well for youths and children, we must rely upon the masses and mobilize the masses penetratingly. At present, an army of extramural instructors has been established. This army of instructors which consists mainly of more than 14,000 retired old workers and active elements in the streets, is a strong force in society that uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to cultivate and educate youths and children.

In connection with the content of extramural activities, in order to effect all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's educational guideline, "We should let the educated develop themselves in moral education, intellectual education as well as physical education and become cultured laborers with socialist consciousness," and his instructions, "Make study the principal task but let them learn other things as well," we organize students to study politics, culture and production knowledge; conduct class education, line education and education in revolutionary tradition for the students; develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation; repudiate and struggle against the counter-revolutionary activities of the small handful of class enemies; let the students take part in public-spirited manual labor and help maintain social order; develop activities in supporting the Army and rendering preferential treatment to military dependents; and develop rich and varied literary, recreational and athletic activities.

We learned from practice that work of extramural education was like any other work, "we must grasp it and we must grasp it firmly." Party committees at various levels must grasp it regularly and repeatedly. To be effective, we must grasp firmly and never relax. Otherwise we shall end up being vigorous at the beginning, slack in the middle and empty by the end. Party committees at various levels pay attention to the examination, study, and summing up and exchanging of experience as well as to make primary and middle school develop activities with study as the principal task. This promotes the healthy up-growth of the broad masses of youths and children.

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An Important Task for Street Party Committees

by

CCP Committee of T'angchiak'ou Street, Hotung Ch'ü,
Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 19, 1972)

There are five primary schools and four middle schools in our street attended by 15,000 students. We followed Chairman Mao's great teaching about the cultivation of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and have been engaging in "three-in-one" extramural education since August 1969.

Practice during the past three years or so made us realize that "three-in-one" extramural education is a social revolution. It can mobilize the initiative of the broad masses of working people in showing concern over the education of the next generation, unite the schools, streets and families closely and make the combination favorable for the implementation of Chairman Mao's line of education and for the cultivation of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

We formulated the following three measures to combine the strength of the schools, streets and families so as to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy positions of extramural education:

1. The secretary of the street Party committee is to take command over cultural and education work. A member of the standing committee of the Party committee (the vice chairman of the revolutionary committee) is to share his responsibility. The street revolutionary committee is to coordinate with relevant departments, show active concern over the work of extramural education and grasp the work of extramural education as an important task of the tasks of the street.

2. The street is to assign specific personnel to take charge of the work of extramural education and these personnel are not to be assigned to other tasks without good reason.

3. Extramural education for youths and children is to be listed as an important part of routine work for the Party committee and to be undertaken, examined and summed up together with other work regularly.

These three measures guaranteed the normal development of the work of "three-in-one" extramural education under the circumstances of shortage of personnel and heavy work load.

To do extramural education for the students well, we must fully mobilize the masses, rely upon the masses and do instructors' work realistically. Actively supported by the broad masses of revolutionaries and various departments concerned, we organized for the street an army of instructors

for extramural education. This army of instructors, whose number total more than 500, consist of retired old workers and active elements in the street. In this way a relatively sound network of extramural instruction is formed, in which every students' extramural study group has an instructor in charge.

These instructors were responsible for the organization of students' extramural cultural studies, for giving instruction in these studies, for organizing students' literary, recreational and athletic activities as well as certain public-spirited manual labor which the students can manage, and for conducting political and ideological education for the students. The instructors regularly conduct exchanges with students' parents and school teachers concerning the ideological condition of the students' studies so as to coordinate with one another to do educational work well for youths and children.

In order to adapt the instructors to the requirements of their work, they are organized to attend spare-time study classes where they learn culture as well as politics. Street cadres and teachers regularly hold heart-to-heart talks with them to increase their confidence in doing their work of extramural education well. When we felt that they lacked work experience, we raised their ability of work and their standard of instruction through on-the-spot meetings, visits, exchanges of experience and studies, etc. In addition we make an organizational review of the army of instructors throughout the street during every school term to fill all vacancies to guarantee the soundness of the army.

In order to facilitate the development of "three-in-one" extramural education, we conducted a readjustment of the students in the four primary schools in the street at the end of 1969 to basically unify the classes in the schools and street organizations for extramural education. From then on enrollment of students has been done on the basis of the residents' own locality. After the readjustment the relation between the schools, the street and the families became closer. This unification of school education, street education and family education is favorable for the changing of the students' ideology.

We realize from practice that education inside the school and education outside the school are a dialectical unity and that mutual coordination between education inside the school and education outside the school is indispensable. Work outside the school is a continuation and consolidation of work inside the school and work inside the school is the foundation of work outside the school. We grasp education outside the school as well as education inside the school to guarantee regular "three-in-one" extramural education. When the street Party committee makes arrangements for work, the personnel of the street and schools will join in to bring forth different demands in connection with work inside the school and work outside the school.

In the meantime, when the schools discuss work concerning education and instruction, they invite comrades of the street responsible for educational work to take part. They also organize instructors of extramural education

to come to the schools to attend classes or give class education to the students. In this way they can understand the situation inside as well as outside the school.

The schools also make arrangements for weekly classes of extramural activities guidance to furnish new subjects for extramural activities and train activist backbones. The teachers themselves also devote a fixed number of hours every week to study the work of extramural education and regularly went deep into the street and students' extramural activities group. This mutual promotion and coordination between work inside the school and work outside the school unified the work inside the school and the work outside the school.

During the past few years we encountered various contradictions in our work and it was onlydue to the fact that we discovered and solved these contradictions promptly that we could incessantly consolidate "three-in-one" extramural education. For instance, during the street's reshuffle of residents organizations contradictions developed, in which extramural education competed with various street work for activist elements. At that time the street Party committee immediately adopted measures and decided to establish a youth education group in the residents committee and to make centralized arrangements for the assignment of active elements in the street. In this way every Party member has his duty and cooperates with one another closely; and there were people to take charge of every task. Practice has taught us: The deeper work penetrates, the more it becomes possible to discover contradictions and the more favorable it becomes forus to solve the contradictions. When contradictions are solved, we shall be able to advance forward.

* * *

Duty of the Working Class

by

Revolutionary Committee of No. 1 Machine Tool
Works of Tientsin

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 19, 1972)

Model New Village, Chiaku Road, Hotung ch'ü, Tientsin, is one of the areas where houses for workers of our works are built and most of the workers living in this area have working wives. Consequently it is very important to make proper arrangements for the extramural education of the children of the workers to foster them to become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat so as to enable the workers to grasp revolution and promote production in peace.

Workers of our works formally began to take part in extramural education activities in September last year. At the beginning we only considered things from the angle of production and felt that it was all right as long as it did not affect production. When the residents committee of Model New Village, Chiaku Road, expressed its hope that our works would give it full support, the leadership of our works encountered an ideological problem, namely how to overcome the erroneous idea of "this does not concern us" and "this is futile."

So we organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. Chairman Mao said: "To insure that our Party and country never change color, we not only need a correct line and policy but also must cultivate millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat" and "Every department must assume responsibility for ideological and political work." Chairman Mao's teaching brightened our eyes and raised our consciousness. Immediately we grasped this work and recommended nine old workers with a relatively high consciousness and organizational ability to serve as extramural instructors in the Model New Village.

The worker comrades were busy with production, study, and family chores. However, they were very enthusiastic about doing a good job in extramural education during their spare time. An old worker who had become an extramural instructor went to instruct the students after he finished his early shift. But after his night shift he also went to instruct the students. Sometimes he was so busy that he even forgot to eat his meal. He actively took part in the work of instructing the students even when his aged wife was ill. Upon seeing the hard work of this pair, everybody praised them as a pair of "old activists."

To help the youths and children develop extramural athletic activities, a worker used several of his rest periods to make a table tennis table with broken bricks. He also used old timber to make two bookshelves for the extramural reading room. In short, old workers engaged in instruction work, who were clever and experienced, practiced what they preached and were

a good backbone of extramural education, were greatly welcomed by the youths and children and the broad masses of people.

Since the development of extramural education, the broad masses of youths and children in Model New Village studied in an organized manner. In addition to completing their study tasks in school, they also held story-telling meetings, read books, developed literary and recreational and athletic activities, listened to old workers recalling bitterness, helped dependents of armymen and martyrs and took part in public-spirited manual labor, etc. Many youths and children actively took part in class struggles in the society and struggled against bad people and bad deeds. Some workers with working wives said happily: "In the past I could not work at ease. When my hands worked my mind was thinking about home. But now I can relax! I must wholeheartedly grasp revolution and promote production."

Facts proved extramural education is an important position for cultivating successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and is by no means a task that belongs to a certain department alone. People of all trades must show concern over and support this task. To conduct extramural education well and to cultivate successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat is a duty of the working class.

* * *

Combine Education Inside the School with Education Outside the School

by

Party Branch of Hsintawangchuang Primary School,
Hotung Ch'ü, Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 19, 1972)

Education inside the school and education outside the school is held in different classrooms but serves the same purpose, namely the cultivation of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through implementation of Chairman Mao's educational guideline and his "May 7 Directive." Positions of education in the school, the neighborhood and the family must be combined organically.

During the past two years we have paid attention to grasping the following work:

1. Combination of education inside the school with education outside the school to raise the political consciousness of the students--For instance, after our lecturing the students on the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, extramural instructors would organize the students outside the school to condemn the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Extramural instructor Yü Kuei-chen showed the students the bowl which she used in the old society for begging, the broken chopping board which she used to cut wild vegetables and the scars which were the result of beating by the landlords. She told the students her bitter family history and indignantly repudiated the counter-revolutionary preposterous theories of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. This educated the students profoundly. The broad masses of workers and peasants become good teachers of the students and positions outside the school become great classrooms of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This incessantly raises the consciousness of the students in class struggle and line struggle.

2. Close combination of classrooms inside the school and classrooms outside the school to improve the students' quality of study--The students spend half a day in school to attend classes and half a day outside the school to engage in cultural studies. Extramural instructors inspect the study teams two or three times a week, impose strict requirements on the students, correct the composition of the students personally and bring those students in to be educated who have failed to come to the team. In this way the students' organizational quality and discipline is strengthened and the quality of their study raised.

Extramural instructor Lü Feng-hsi learned from the teachers that two of the students failed to study well, so he spoke to them and taught them to clarify the goal of study as well as organized the students to help these two students with their studies. In the meantime, the parents of these two

students also regularly worked on them to enable them to make progress in their studies. To raise the quality of study of the students, extramural instructors also organized the students to develop teaching games, character recognizing games as well as other activities.

3. Combination of the school, society and family to transform the students' thinking--Extramural instructors report the work of the students outside the school to teachers and the teachers report the work of the students inside the school to extramural instructors. In this way they could promptly study measures for stepping up education for the students.

4. Managing well the work of teachers and extramural instructors--In the course of developing the work of education outside the school, the burden on teachers was once excessively heavy. Some teachers worked both inside and outside the school; as a result, they failed to work well in either place. To solve this problem, we made unified arrangements for education inside the school and education outside the school by formulating fixed systems: In addition to the regular six half days of teaching, the teachers devoted one of the remaining half days to political study, three half days to research on teaching and two half days to education outside the school. In this way they could concentrate their energy and time mainly on education inside the school but also pay specific attention to education outside the school. In the meantime, this also guaranteed the teachers' teaching and their own study.

One of the important links in conducting well education outside the school is to elevate the political standard and cultural standard of extramural instructors. In order to achieve this, we operated spare-time schools which gave a two-hour lesson on Tuesday and Friday evenings. These schools were mainly for the instructors to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, to study politics and to study culture according to their needs. We also regularly organized extramural instructors to exchange experience so as to elevate their ideological standard and increase their working ability incessantly. This helped to mobilize the initiative of the instructors.

* * *

COPPER MINE

Masters of the Socialist Motherland's Mines

- A record of the workers of T'unghua Copper Mine who are devoted to mining for the revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1972)

T'unghua Copper Mine is an advanced typical example of "learning from Tach'ing in industry" in Kirin Province. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to interference and disruption from the revisionist line, this mine hovered around the same production level and registered a loss almost every year. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially after the establishment of the revolutionary committee of the mine, its features underwent a tremendous change. In 1971, copper concentrate output surpassed the originally designed capacity by 200 percent. A large fortune was accumulated for the state. The mine broke into the ranks of advanced units in the whole province.

Thrust Forth Like a Drill

In the spring of 1969, the good tidings of the opening of the 9th Party National Congress came to the mine. The revolutionary committee of the mine issued the call, "Fight a big turnaround battle, cast off the losing-business label and greet the '9th Congress' with practical action." The whole mine came alive, seething with activity.

This mine had only a thin vein of copper. In the past, due to a relatively high designed work face, the ore extracted contained large quantities of non-copper-containing rock. This constituted a big deterrent in lowering the costs of the whole mine and raising labor productivity. As a tribute to the "9th Congress," the workers of the mine were determined to knock out this "road-blocking tiger." From the 2nd pit first came the report: old worker Wu T'ai-yu had lowered the work face, with quality ore output raised by 30 percent at one stroke. A new trail was blazed toward a big-margin production increase and a lower cost.

From the day the news of Wu T'ai-yu's having raised the percentage of quality ore reached him, revolutionary committee chairman Wang I-ch'ang visited Wu T'ai-yu's work face more than once. He saw this 45-year-old seasoned rock-chiseling worker lowering the height of the work face from 1.5 meters to 1.2 meters and even one meter. Where he could not stand up to his full height, he worked in a crouching or a sitting position. On his forehead gathered beads of perspiration to which he gave not a thought. What was the source of strength underlying his selfless devotion? Wu T'ai-yu gleefully said to Wang I-ch'ang, "We can no longer follow any road that gives only smaller, slower, poorer and less economical results. To strive for the upper reaches according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must be like the point of this hole-making drill pushing forward and dashing ahead where the going is though and where the odds are overwhelming." Eyeing this rugged

old mining worker and listening to his resounding words, Wang I-ch'ang could not help being deeply moved. A drilling paint is made of special steel, pushing and thrusting forward bravely and indestructibly. Armed with this group of workers as hardy as drilling paints, what was the need for the mine to worry about the proper handling of production!

In response to the call of the mine revolutionary committee, a campaign to learn from Wu T'ai-yu reached a feverish height.

But some people said, "Wu T'ai-yu is of small stature. He can work in a smaller work face where others cannot." These words came to the ears of 1.8-meter-tall Communist Party member Fan Yung-sheng. He mused, as a Communist Party member, one should resolutely support new things compatible with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For several times, he quietly came over to Wu T'ai-yu's work face. He learned and worked simultaneously. Not long after, Fan Yung-sheng's work face was brought down to the same low level as Wu T'ai-yu's. He also brought Wu T'ai-yu's experience one step ahead by evolving a new set of hole-making methods. Ore output was raised from the previous 30 tons to 130 tons. For one standing 1.8 meters high working a drilling machine weighing several tens of kilograms in such a low work face with scarcely enough room to stretch his hand to wipe off faling beads of perspiration, was the going not too tough? Fan Yung-sheng's reply was: "To feed on the sweet is to put on flesh. To feed on the bitter is to build up the bones. To suffer a little to speed up socialist construction is something we do willingly."

Wu T'ai-yu's and Fan Yung-sheng's deeds had an inspiring and enlightening effect on the workers of the whole mine. Everyone affectionately called them persons armed with the traits of drilling paints. Their experience rapidly bloomed and bore fruit in the whole mine. The mining workers thought nothing of hardship, and consciously lowered the mining work face to cut down unwanted rock and improve quality. Ore output rose steeply.

We Must Forever Keep Our Bright Eyes Open

From personal experience, the workers of T'unghua Copper Mine came to understand that to operate the socialist mine well, we must wage class struggle and line struggle. Many mining workers strived to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and at all times watched for new trends in class struggle. Rock-drilling worker Wang Feng-yüan of the No. 2 pit was an advanced worker with a high degree of political consciousness.

The sight of the spectacular mass campaign for fighting a major mining turnaround battle coupled with a steady rise in production seized Wang Feng-yüan with a sudden urge to bring forth all that was in him. However, when he buckled down to the job, he often encountered some unpleasant occurrence in the spit: When the rock-drilling machine was working full blast, the pneumatic pressure suddenly dropped. When he wanted to touch off a few more explosions, the stock of fuses had run out. When a large supply

of ore had to be hauled out urgently, the mining car went out of order. There were even production accidents.

The chief leading comrades of the mine came over to this pit to arouse the masses in a penetrating investigation. It was found that these weird happenings were the doings of hidden class enemies. Living facts of class struggle gave Wang Feng-yüan profound education. He said, "There are always those against socialist construction. As mining workers, we must fix one eye on the ore and another on the enemy, and forever keep our bright eyes open in class struggle."

After becoming a member of the pit leadership, Wang Feng-yüan once went to a fraternal unit to learn things. In an exhibition room, he came across the diary of a youth that had gone astray. Wang Feng-yüan thought to himself: "This youth was corrupted by bourgeois thinking. If we young mining workers don't direct intensive efforts toward education, would there not be people of the same sort in our unit? The day after his return to the mine, he moved his luggage over to the collective dormitory of the young workers. When work began, he labored side by side with all others. After work, he organized everyone to study politics, culture and technique. The young workers' ability to resist evil trends was strengthened.

Add Strength to Socialism

In T'unghua Copper Mine there are many workers of this kind: their work is ordinary and common in nature but when they work they work with undivided concentration and from a down-to-earth approach.

In the spring of 1970, to increase ore production, the mine decided to build a spiral shaft. At the crucial moment of breaking through the spiral shaft, Communist Party member Wang Shih-chiao showed no fear for hazards. Braving the collapse of an overhanging massive rock, he worked mid-air, and successfully accomplished the construction task. He was praised by people. At this time, to insure Wang Shih-chiao's safety, old worker Liu Te-ho quietly watched above the shaft the steel cable by which hung the crane. As long as Wang Shih-chiao worked from 5 p.m. to 11 late at night Liu Te-ho stuck it out braving 30-degree-below-zero numbing cold.

There is a 50-year-old worker in a pit. Every day he arrived to work early and left late. A mining lamp in hand, a work tool kit on back, he quietly went through every tunnel and every worksite. Every stray iron nail, every discarded drilling paint he set himself to picking up. What lay submerged under water he dredged up. What lay buried in rubble he scopped out. This old worker was none other than drill-carrying worker Wang Shou-ts'ai. In the past several years, he retrieved over 3,000 catties of iron nails, 2,000-odd catties of drilling paint steel and over 200 windbreaks and sluice gates and around 100 kinds of scrap materials including joints, iron pipes, etc. He fixed what was damaged and refitted what needed parts. Every time electric rake workers, rock-drilling workers and pillar-supporting workers were in need of materials and spare parts, and he sent up what he had collected

The careful and prudent attitude assumed by Liu Te-ho and Wang Shou-ts'ai toward ordinary work reflects the high sense of revolutionary responsibility on the part of mine workers. In the past, under the influence of the revisionist line, T'unghua Copper Mine had large quantities of ore powder thrown around in various corners of the mining area. After the establishment of the revolutionary committee, many workers constantly came to the discarded mining area to collect ore powder. Every remaining "vein" embedded in rock the size of a leek leaf they never left it without exploiting it. In four years, they have recovered copper ore powder in a quantity equivalent to the previous annual output of the whole mine.

This copper mine's ore-dressing and -extracting percentage reached 95 percent to meet a stipulated demand. But the ore-dressing workers did not stay content with the fulfillment of this target. They said, "We have an obligation to increase production by 1,000 tons or 10,000 tons and yet not the right to waste one catty or one ounce." To dress carefully extracted ore, the workers kept improving on a number of machine parts and kept tapping the potential. The least bit of ore that drifted over to the flotation board they brought back to the flotation trough. Thus, they at last raised the extracting percentage to 96 percent.

- By NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

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INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENT

More Industrial Achievements to Greet China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

chinese workers are striving for more achievements to greet the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the tangshan steel plant in north china's hopei province turned out much more steel, rolled steel and pig iron in the first eight months of this year than in the same 1971 period. production quotas for refractory materials and other major products were also fulfilled. the quality of steel has been improved and variety increased. mine construction is well under way.

to increase output and practise economy, the plant leadership encouraged the workers to prolong the life span of converters and reduce oil consumption in rolling steel. a veteran worker of number one steel-making shop proposed to remodel the tuyere opening. as a result, the average life span of the converters was prolonged by 20 to 30 heats. one of the converters produced as many as 206 heats before it underwent a major overhaul. another converter in a neighbouring shop chalked up a record of 246 heats.

the maoming petroleum company in south china's kwangtung province launched a campaign to increase production in honour of the coming national day. total output value and the output of gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and lubricants from january to early september were 20 per cent above the same 1971 period, hitting an all-time high. the machinery repair plant of the company was assigned to make a large number of oil-drum parts in just two months. the workers made them in 28 days, and went on to complete the whole year's tasks by early september.

in the number one motor vehicle plant in changchun, northeast china, daily output in september exceeded the average of the preceding eight months. the workers have made major technical innovations since the beginning of september.

in the first ten days of september, the forge shop's daily output of auto parts was 30 per cent above plan. workers of the piston-casting foundry shop overfulfilled their quotas every month this year. at the beginning of september they initiated a campaign among all workers in the plant to fulfil their september quotas ahead of schedule. cooperating well in their work, the foundry workers have been breaking record after record in

piston-casting. their highest daily output exceeds the daily average in august by 40 per cent. the pistons cast are of higher quality.

coalminers of the hsishan mining administration in taiyuan, northwest china, had by september 15 completed the output quota set by the state for the first nine months of this year. their nine-month tunnelling target was completed 17 days ahead of time. better coal were produced at lower costs. playing an active part in grasping revolution and promoting production, engineers and technicians have worked with miners in introducing no fewer than 40 major technical innovations.

IRRIGATION

Yellow River Provides Villages with Irrigation and Power

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Sept. 22, 1972)

using yellow river water for irrigation, 11 counties and municipalities in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region have built enough hydro-electric power stations to provide 90 per cent of their villages with electricity.

the 11 counties and municipalities form a flat area 350 kilometres long and 50 kilometres wide, known as the yellow river irrigated area. formerly, many places in china were known as yellow river flooded areas.

electric wires now extend 2,200 kilometres over the area. in the first half of this year, the area's pumping stations, industry and households consumed three times as much electricity as in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. electric light was unknown there before liberation.

the people's communes built the irrigation and drainage stations by collective efforts plus state help. these stations enabled them to turn low-lying alkaline land into good fields and reclaim neighbouring sandy land. wuchung county bordering the ordos highlands could not grow grain because of aridity and sandstorms. its sandy land has been reclaimed thanks to a new pumping station.

a total of 179 pumping stations have been built, which drain and irrigate 50,000 hectares, or one-fifth of the area's farmland. seventyfive per cent of the production brigades with irrigation facilities reaped an average of three tons of grain per hectare in 1971.

the ningsia hui autonomous region built its rural electric power network with yinchuan, the regional capital, as the centre. the government sent electricians and building materials from china's coastal provinces to help the region build both hydro-electric and thermal power stations. people's communes were set up in 1958. later, the strengthened collective economy of the communes and production brigades helped extend power supply to the villages.

a mass movement since the beginning of the cultural revolution to build local power stations by self-reliance has accelerated rural electrification. taolo county has a multi-national population of 10,000. the people installed 64 kilometres of high-tension transmission lines in six months. then 50 kilometres of distribution lines were added and four pumping stations built. this ended the county's aridity once and for all. the county reaped a record harvest last year.

the electricians and technical workers have helped the communes and brigades train 4,000 part-time electricians from among the peasants, who are now proficient in such work as installation and maintenance / of electric machinery and distribution lines.

FORESTRY

Improvements in South China Forest Area

(NCNA-English Nanning, Sept. 22, 1972)

the multi-national people of jungshui miao autonomous county in kwangsi chuang autonomous region have made it an important area of pines, tung oil trees and bamboos. over 86,000 hectares of timber trees and trees of economic value have been grown since 1952, the year china's agriculture went into collectivization.

situated at the southern foothills of the kweichow-kwangsi plateau in south china, this area is inhabited by 300,000 people of various minority nationalities, predominantly the miao people.

this area has a mild climate and plentiful rainfall, making it suitable for growing trees. but the landlords and despots in the mountain area before liberation stripped the hill and the area became desolate. it was only after liberation when the people became masters of the country, that afforestation was undertaken on a big scale.

an autonomous county was set up in 1952. many cadres of miao, tung, chuang and yao were trained and some took on

leading posts. people began to take the road of collectivization and set up people's communes in 1958.

the people's communes and production brigades have carried on large-scale afforestation and lumbering in a planned way. there are now 140 forest farms and eight tree nurseries. each farm has full-time teams to collect seeds and tend tree nurseries.

the people of various nationalities pooled their efforts to build up this area. out-of-the-way mountains have been reclaimed to grow trees, and dangerous shoals removed from hazardous rivers for rafting. the dangerous parts of six rivers rushing through the deep gorges of the tamiaoshan mountain have been dredged, to a total of 400 kilometres. roads have been built in the forest area and all the people's communes can be reached by trucks. communes and production brigades in the mountains have built aerial ropeway to move out logs.

grain output in this area was very small in the past. the cadres and masses have stressed on both afforestation and crop growing and mapped out plans for grain production. reservoirs and small hydraulic power stations have been built since 1957, as well as numerous ditches, expanding the acreage on irrigated farmland by 6,400 hectares. now the total acreage under irrigation is twice as large as that during early post-liberation days. as a result, total grain output in 1971 was 13 per cent higher than the previous year. a bumper harvest of early rice was gathered this year.

prior to liberation, there were no factories here. now the county has 18 small plants covering the manufacture and repair of forest or farm machinery and implements, chemical fertilizer, timber processing, cement, grain and oil processing, in addition to commune-run factories.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

East China Hsien Improves Soil

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Sept. 21, 1972)

large-scale soil improvement has enabled a county in east china's kiangsi province to increase grain output every year.

relying on the collective wisdom of the peasants, chinhsien county has transformed 53,000 hectares of low-yielding red soil into fertile fields. eighty per cent of the county's barren red-soil slopes have been afforested.

the county's red soil consists of a thin layer of top-soil and hard subsoil. it has low organic matter content and poor retention of moisture and fertilizer.

at first, the county tackled the problem by deep ploughing, hoping that frost, wind and snow would help loosen the soil. this was unsuccessful.

later, peasants of many communes and brigades tried the method of applying lime to the acid soil and applying phosphorous fertilizer to soil deficient in it. this helped increase grain output but the next year grain yield dropped again. the soil had not been improved for good.

in the mass movement to learn from tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, the peasants made conscientious efforts to sum up experience and draw lessons. they saw soil improvement required much more organic matter. this meant a big increase in green manure and farm manure. the cadres and commune members mapped out a comprehensive programme for this and other projects.

since 1969 the chienfang people's commune has expanded its green manure acreage, developed pig-raising that gave manure, and built many water conservancy projects. over the past few years it has completed 23 electric pumping stations, 10 small reservoirs and many ponds on the hillsides. the red soil is gradually becoming black and grain yield is increasing. last year per-hectare yield of rice averaged 6.9 tons, compared with 4.5 tons before.

these achievements stimulated soil improvement throughout the county, resulting in the construction of over 370 electric pumping stations, 7,000 hillside ponds and 1,900 kilometres of irrigation ditches. over 3,300 hectares of slopes have been terraced, and 53,000 hectares have been planted to trees.

a proper crop rotation system has been adopted. a good harvest is ensured on over 70 per cent of the rice fields even if there is excessive rain or drought.

INNER MONGOLIA

Rising Town on Inner Mongolian Grasslands

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Sept. 20, 1972)

a town is rising on an inner mongolian grassland at a place that had only a temple and a few dozen mud huts before liberation. with a population of 50,000, it is now the political and cultural centre as well as an important transport hub of the silinghot league.

the town now has dozens of small and medium-sized enterprises turning out woollen fabrics, leather, dairy products, coal, electricity and machinery for animal husbandry. total output value in 1971 was 16 times the figure for 1954, the year the first group of factories was set up in the town.

new buildings have gone up one after another since liberation. asphalted roads have been laid and flanked by trees.

silinhot, formerly called peitzu temple, was built in 1742. it was the centre of rule by feudal lords. the herdsmen were mercilessly exploited and oppressed and they lived in misery. there was no industry.

the town's industry was set up by multi-national workers in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work with aid from the state and other areas. the state sent in equipment and skilled workers in 1954 to help build the power plant, the first modern enterprise in the town. the plant was completed and put into operation in less than half a year, thanks to concerted efforts by workers of the mongolian and han nationalities. expanded over the years, it supplies electricity for production and lighting on the outskirts as well as in the town.

the silinhot tannery, one of the big factories processing animal products in inner mongolia, has mechanized most of production process as a result of constant efforts to make technical innovations. both the quantity and quality of traditional goods for the minority people keep improving. apart from producing large amounts of yurt felt, the tannery has supplied some 300,000 pairs of riding and other boots and 130,000 sets of harness. before liberation, the bulk of skins, hides and wool produced on the silinghot grasslands had to be taken to a distant city in a neighbouring province for tanning, and the round trip took 50 to 60 days.

the number of industrial workers manning the factories and workshops in the town has grown to 1,600, composed mainly of mongolians.

all school-age children are in school. the town did not have a single school formerly. the mongolian language is taught in 26 primary schools and five vocational and middle schools.

on the southern edge of the town is an imposing building which houses a modern 150-bed hospital. staffed by 130 mongolian and han doctors and nurses, it treats all kinds of diseases. gone are the days when the people could not get treatment for vd and other diseases once common in the area. the town has also set up 34 public health centres. the town's medical workers go to nearby pastoral areas in turn to treat the sick and help train local "bare foot doctors."

the growth in production has steadily improved the living standards of the pepople. sales are brisk. the biggest department store in town offers goods in more than 10,000 kinds and varieties. mongolian knives, silk piece goods, saddles, wooden cups inlaid with silver and other articles are sold by shops catering to the tastes of the local nationalities.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian Physical Culture and Sports Commission Leaves Kwangchow for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 21, 1972)

the delegation of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of albania led by veiz lelo, chairman of the commission, wound up its friendly visit here and left for hangchow by air today.

the delegation arrived here from changsha by air on september 17 in the company of wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and was honoured at a banquet given by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, in the evening. during their stay in kwangchow, the albanian comrades-in-arms attended the national swimming contest here, visited the taochiao people's commune of tungguan county, where swimming is most popular, viewed sports installations and toured scenic spots.

upon their arrival and departure from kwangchow, the albanian comrades-in-arms were welcomed and seen off at the airport by chang hsu-chu, director of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission, yu hung-fu and huang shih-ching, deputy directors of the commission, and chinese sportsmen. albanian comrades in kwangchow were also present at the airport.

Albanian Men's and Women's Basketball Teams Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the albanian national men's and women's basketball teams led by besim fagu.

among the guests at the banquet was jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy here.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yao hsiao-cheng, hsing jen-hsien, liu kuang-ya, mou tso-yun, wei ming, kuo lei and tien wen-hui, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

speaking at the banquet, yao hsiao-cheng and besim fagu expressed the hope that the militant friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and albania would be constantly consolidated and developed.

Chinese Swimming Team Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 22, 1972)

the chinese swimming team led by chien ta-yueh left here for home yesterday after concluding its friendly visit to albania.

among those seeing the chinese swimmers off at the airport were hasan duma, albanian vice-minister of education and culture, dervish lisi, vice-chairman of the albanian physical culture and sports commission, and sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

present also on the occasion were hsia hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim, and han po, counsellor, of the chinese embassy here.

during their stay in albania, the chinese swimmers held three friendly contests with albanian swimmers. they received warm welcome and hospitality from local party and government leaders, the masses and sportsmen when they visited plants, agricultural cooperatives, schools and places of historic interest in tirana, durres, fieri, lushnje, gjirokastra, saranda, vlora and kruja districts.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Vice President of Chinese Friendship Association Meets Australian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met dr. geoffrey stillwell, national president of the australia-china society, and the members of the australia-china society october tour to china headed by david g.e. west. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were yueh tai-heng, yu chang-ching, shan ta-chi, hsi chen-huan and others.

the australia-china society october tour to china arrived here this morning.

Australian Professor and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1972)

professor wilbur norman christiansen, dean of the school of electrical engineering of the university of sydney of australia, and his wife arrived here by air this afternoon at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

they were greeted at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy, and his wife wang li-fen, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including cheng mao-tan, pan chun, hsiao kuang-chia and wang shou-kuan.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Kuo Mo-jo, Chou Pei-yuan Meet British Parliamentary Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun, and chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife wang li-cheng, met the visiting british parliamentary group here this morning. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were a thur douglas dodds-parker, leader of the group, and his wife; and members of the group. lord alun gwynne jones chalfont and his wife, roy mason and his wife, sir paul elmore oliver bryan and his wife, alfred george flether hall-davis and his wife, alan david walder and his wife, robert edward sheldon, joel barnnet, peter wynford innes rees and his wife, and michael hugh meacher and his wife. british ambassador to china j.m. addis was present.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including ma chia-chun, wang pen-tso, hsieh chi-mei and shan ta-chi.

British Parliamentary Group Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

the british parliamentary group wound up its visit in peking and left by air today to tour shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before going home. the group is being accompanied by ma chia-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

the group was seen off at the airport by chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife wang ti-cheng, and leading members of organizations concerned shih lin-feng and shan ta-chi. present was m.n. morgan, counsellor of the british embassy here.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met group leader arthur douglas dodds-parker and some members of the group on september 19.

during its stay in peking, the group visited factories, a rural people's commune, schools and a hospital, viewed sites of historical interest and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

CHINA AND CAMEROON

China's Kwangtung Provincial Football Team Leaves for Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

china's kwangtung provincial football team, with chi yi-fu as its leader and chang jih-yang its deputy leader, left here by air today for cameroon and equatorial guinea on a friendly tour.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including li ching-chuan and li feng-lou, as well as football coaches and players.

also present was a.k. sandy-atangana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of cameroon in peking.

a.k. sandy-atangana gave a reception for the football team prior to its departure.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Makes Friendly Visit to Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, Sept. 19, 1972)

during its friendly visit to chile from august 19 to september 14, the chinese volleyball delegation was warmly and hospitably received by the chilean government and people and the sports circles. the visit has further enhanced the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

the chinese man and woman volleyballers played friendly matches with the chilean players in santiago, the capital, and six other cities: chillan, concepcion, linarse, valparaiso, rancagua and san felipe. chilean minister of defence jose toha, minister of education anibal palma and minister of justice jorge tapia and a number of local government leaders received the chinese delegation. when the chinese guests called at the city of san felipe, the governor of aconcagua province, in which the city is located, received them and presented a bouquet to each woman player. he said warmly: "to show the chilean people's friendship for the chinese people, i present each of you with a bunch of flowers. however, i am afraid that material things can not express our friendship for the chinese people. the flowers may wither after a while, but the friendship between the chilean and chinese peoples will never wither."

in the course of their visit and the matches, there were numerous touching scenes of warm friendship, showing the mutual concern and help between the chilean and chinese peoples and sportsmen.

in san felipe, on learning that there were both southerners and northerners in the chinese team, the chilean hosts provided them with specially prepared chinese food including rice for the southerners and noodles for the northerners. in a match at santiago, as a chilean player fell bruised by accident, the chinese players and the medical doctor accompanying them rushed up to give medical care. the friendly spirit displayed by the players of the two countries during the matches constantly drew from the spectators warm applause and acclamations of "chile, china exclamation chile, china exclamation" in the hotel, on the playground, or even on the way, many chileans chatted friendly with the chinese visitors, asking them to sign albums, take photos and exchange souvenirs. in san felipe, a chilean old man took out a chinese envelope which he had kept for many years and asked the chinese friends to put down signatures on it. he expressed his warm feeling for the chinese people by shouting "china, mao tsetung exclamation" in santiago, two young members of the chilean football

team which returned recently from a visit to china, hurried to the training court of the chinese players to invite them to their homes. after a match in chillan, the chilean spectators stood in rain to see off the chinese players.

on the eve of their departure, benedicto basly, acting director of the chilean general directorate of sports and recreation, gave a reception for the chinese volleyball team. on behalf of the directorate, he presented the head, deputy head, coaches and all the members of the chinese delegation with gold, silver and bronze medals which were the first batch of medals issued by the directorate. the chinese guests accepted the gifts as a token of friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

on september 13 and 14, the chinese volleyball delegation, loaded with the chilean people's profound friendship for the chinese people, left chile in two groups, thus winding up its friendly visit to this country.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception in Helsinki on Visit of Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Sept. 20, 1972)

chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming gave a reception here today on the visit of the chinese government delegation.

over 250 finnish guests were present. among them were olavi lahteenmaki, second deputy speaker of parliament; bror wahloos, secretary-general of the ministry of trade and industry; matti tuovinen, director of the political department, pentti uusivirta, director of the commercial department, and klaus castren, chief of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs; general k. o. leinonen, commander-in-chief of the finnish defence forces; and lieutenant general kai halmevaara, commander of the southern military district.

jussi saukkonen, president of the helsinki city council, and teuvo aura, mayor of helsinki, were also among the guests.

present also were matti kajantie, chairman of the finland-china society, and foreign diplomatic envoys.

li shui-ching, head of the chinese government delegation, and all members of the delegation attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Finnish President Receives Head of Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Sept. 21, 1972)

urho kekkonen, president of finland, received li shui-ching, head of the chinese government delegation and minister of the first ministry of machine building, and had a friendly conversation with him this afternoon.

olavi munkki, adviser to the foreign ministry, was present at the reception.

also present was chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming.

on the morning of september 18, finnish minister of commerce jussi linnamo saw li shui-ching and some members of the chinese delegation and had a friendly talk with them. linnamo gave a dinner in honour of li shui-ching and the chinese delegation. present at the dinner were greis teir, minister of trade and industry, and other finnish government officials. also present was matti kajantie, chairman of the finland-china society.

CHINA AND IRAN

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Hoveyda Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

chinese premier chou en-lai and prime minister of iran amir abbas hoveyda held talks here this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the iranian side were abbas aram, ambassador to china, and amir masoud mirfaknrai, assistant head of the prime minister's private bureau.

present on the chinese side were assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry chou chueh and ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen, as well as staff members lin ai-li, tang wen-sheng and tao miao-fa.

Iranian Ambassador to China Gives Dinner for Visit to China of Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1972)

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram gave a dinner at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran.

attending the dinner were premier chou en-lai; vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun; foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung; chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih; and chou chueh and chu chuan-hsien, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry.

present were her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, and madame farideh diba, mother of the shahbanou of iran, amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister, abdolazim valian, minister of cooperatives and rural affairs, and mrs. farokhrou parsai, minister of education, who are accompanying the shahbanou of iran on the visit to china, and members of the iranian table tennis delegation.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests chatted cordially and toasted the continuous consolidation and development of the friendly relations between china and iran and the friendship between the two peoples.

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran Sees Sports Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, and madame farideh diba, mother of the shahbanou, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and other distinguished iranian guests who are accompanying her imperial majesty on her visit to china saw a sports performance here this evening.

premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo and his wife yu li-chun, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping and leading members of the physical culture and sports commission yu pu-hsueh and li ching-chuan were with the distinguished guests on the occasion.

today the capital indoor stadium was in a warm atmosphere of chinese and iranian people's friendship. the national flags of china and iran hung above the rostrum. there were streamers inscribed with the slogans "a warm welcome to her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and iran exclamation"

when her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, appeared on the rostrum, the band played music of welcome and the 18,000 spectators gave a prolonged ovation to greet the distinguished iranian guests.

chinese and iranian table tennis players played excellent exhibition matches. when players of the two countries entered the playing arena hand in hand, the spectators greeted them with warm applause. then iran elyasvand of iran and hu yu-lan of china played against forozandeh shemrani of iran and chiu pao-chin of china in a women's doubles match. mohammad vahabzadeh of iran played a men's singles match with chinese player yu chang-chun. the spectators repeatedly applauded their fine performance.

chinese gymnasts and children gave an exhibition of gymnastics and mass callisthenics.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen were present at the performance.

the sports performance was specially arranged by the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china in honour of the shahbanou of iran.

accompanied by foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and other distinguished iranian guests this morning visited the great wall and the ting ling, one of the ming tombs on the outskirts of peking.

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran Continues Visits in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, and madame farideh diba, mother of the shahbanou, amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister, and other distinguished iranian guests in the company of the shahbanou today visited the central institute for nationalities and the summer palace in peking.

they were accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, and leading members of departments concerned chih chun, hsieh ching-yi, wang hai-jung and chu chuan-hsien on the visits. iranian ambassador to china abbas aram also went on the visits.

the institute was decorated this afternoon with multi-coloured banners and slogans of welcome written in chinese and persian. wearing national costumes and waving bouquets and coloured streamers, students of over 40 nationalities from various parts of china shouted slogans to express a warm welcome to the distinguished iranian guests. accompanied by li li, chairman of the institute revolutionary committee, the guests visited exhibitions on china's nationalities and classrooms and a library. they praised the performance of national songs and dances presented by students of the institute.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Announcement

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1972)

prime minister kakuei tanaka of japan has accepted with pleasure the invitation of premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china and will visit china from september 25 to 30 to negotiate and settle the question of the normalization of relations between china and japan and thereby establish good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries.

Japanese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Hunan for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, Sept. 21, 1972)

the japanese table tennis delegation with hisao kido as its leader and hiroshi yaoita as its deputy leader, left here for kwangchow by train yesterday afternoon after a friendly visit to hunan province.

the delegation arrived here on september 18. that evening, the hunan branches of the all-china sports federation and the table tennis association of the people's republic of china gave a banquet in honour of the japanese guests.

on the evening of september 19, the hunan branch of the all-china sports federation held a ceremony at the provincial indoor stadium to welcome the japanese delegation. then japanese and hunan table tennis players played friendly matches.

hisao kido and hiroshi yaoita, and shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and su ming, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee, were among those attending the ceremony and watching the matches.

during their stay in hunan, the japanese friends visited places in changsha where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early years and went to shaoshan where they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it.

CHINA AND MALI

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Mali's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, extending warm congratulations on the 12th anniversary of the founding of the republic of mali. the message reads:

his excellency moussa traore,
head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali,

bamako

on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the republic of mali, we wish to extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the malian government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

under your excellency's leadership, the malian government and people have persevered in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and have continuously scored new achievements in the cause of buiding their own country. in international affairs, the republic of mali pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and supports the national independence movements in

africa. the chinese government and people admire your stand of upholding justice and wish you still greater victories on the road of national independence.

may the fraternal friendship between the peoples of china and mali and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries grow stronger and develop daily.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, september 21, 1972

Malian Ambassador to China and Wife Give National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

malian ambassador to china assane guindo and his wife gave a reception in the embassy here this evening celebrating the 12th anniversary of the founding of the republic of mali.

attending the reception were vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui.

present was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

ambassador guindo and minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and mali.

in his speech, ambassador assane guindo said: mali is forging its own destiny by relying upon its own endeavours and with the help of friendly countries, and is persistently devoting itself to solving all the acute problems left over by 80 years of colonial rule. "during this decade, the malian people have consolidated their independence by developing a national economy of their own, while fighting against imperialism, neo-colonialism, as well as against hegemony, whatever it may be," he said.

speaking of the friendly relations between mali and china, the ambassador pointed out: "for twelve years, mali and the people's republic of china have established relations on the basis of the five principles and in their common

struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the friendship thus created between our two peoples has been strengthened with each passing day."

he stated: "the african continent has not yet completely shaken off the colonial rule. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are putting up a last-ditch fight. our brothers in angola, zimbabwe, bissao guinea, namibia, mozambique and azania are fighting under difficult conditions against colonialism and racial discrimination. united africa is helping them in their just fight for their freedom and independence."

"mali is giving constant support to the african people's just struggle against foreign domination", assane guindo declared. he added that the malian people "resolutely support the just struggle of the peoples all over the world for their liberation and for safeguarding their independence."

"we support the chinese people in their just struggle for recovering taiwan, an inalienable part of the people's republic of china", he declared.

"the basis of our foreign policy is non-alignment," he said, "as for us, non-alignment does not mean non-engagement, because we remain engaged on the side of all other peoples in their general struggle for freedom, independence, democracy and world peace. active participation of small countries in the democratization of international life becomes a component of our era. the international community must be further convinced of it."

he continued: "we hold that a broad all-inclusive united front of the progressive forces all over the world will enable us to win victories over the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist forces."

in his speech, foreign minister chi peng-fei, on behalf of the chinese government and people, extended warm festival congratulations to the malian government and people.

he said: "in the 12 years since independence, the malian people have all along persevered in opposing imperialism and colonialism and have made unremitting efforts in safeguarding national independence and developing national economy. in recent years, under the leadership of the head of state his excellency moussa traore, the malian government has laid emphasis on self-reliance in the cause of national construction, strengthened the development of agriculture and worked hard for the fulfilment of the three-year plan; in international affairs, it perseveres in principles, upholds justice and supports the afro-asian and arab peoples in their struggles to win and safeguard national independence. in the first half of this year, mali established diplomatic relations with the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the royal government

of national union of cambodia, giving full expression to the malian people's support to the indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

the chinese foreign minister continued: "the present situation in africa is excellent. the trend of unity of african countries and peoples against imperialism is daily growing stronger. as an important force of the third world, the african countries are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. the chinese government and people firmly stand together with the african peoples and will fight shoulder to shoulder with them against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination till final victory.

he said, "the chinese and malian peoples have forged a profound militant friendship in the long common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other." "we are also glad to see that economic, trade, cultural and sports exchanges between china and mali are making continuous progress. we believe that the china-mali friendly relations and cooperation based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the fraternal friendship between the two peoples will certainly continue to grow stronger and develop."

also present were leading members of chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including lai chi-fa, liu hsien-chuan, chen mu-hua, hsieh hsin-ho, su chieh, chou fa-yen, hsiao peng, sung yang-chu, chang pin, yao hsiao-cheng, ma jen-hui, mu ching, li che-fu, hsiang chien, ting hsueh-sung, liu ching-tang and tan tung.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Ambassador to Norway Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

tsao chun-keng, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of norway, presented his credentials to king olav the fifth of norway yesterday, according to a report from oslo.

king olav had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

tsao chun-keng arrived in oslo on september 16.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Li Hsien-nien, Peng Shao-hui and Meng Ping Meet Korean Hydro-Meteorological Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and meng ping, director of the chinese central meteorological bureau, this afternoon met paek ok-hyon, vice-director of the hydro-meteorological bureau of the democratic people's republic of korea, and all members of the hydro-meteorological delegation he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion was korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned chang nai-chao, chang wen-hsuan and tsao ting-hsin.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Returns to Peking from Turkey

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1972)

the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, returned to peking by air on september 19 after a friendly visit to the republic of turkey.

the delegation was met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned kuang jen-nung, wang hai-ting, wang shih-yen, han hsing-hua and yeh ping.

on hand was ilhan yigitbasioglu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the turkish embassy here.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Communication Minister and Vice Foreign Minister Meet Secretary-General of IMCO Of United Nations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

chinese minister of communications yang chieh and vice-foreign minister fu hao met with edward colin viner goad, secretary-general of the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization of the united nations, on september 21 and 22 respectively.

present were leading members of departments concerned hsieh chung-feng, ling ching and han li-ping.

edward colin viner goad wound up his visit to china and left here by air this afternoon. seeing him off at the airport were hsieh chung-feng and ling ching.

CHINA AND US

Chinese-Born American Mathematician Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

chen sheng-shen, the chinese-born american mathematician and professor of the university of california of the united states, and his wife and daughter left here by plane today on a visit to southern parts of china. they will then leave china via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and scientists, including yueh tai-heng, chou pei-yuan, li kuang-tse, chu yung-hsing, wang chu-hsi, tuan hsueh-fu and wu wen-chun.

during their stay in peking, professor chen sheng-shen and his wife and daughter visited educational institutions, factories, people's communes and places of historical interests.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Vice President and Mrs. Chona Visit Tachai Production Brigade in Shansi Province

(NCNA-English Tachai, Sept. 21, 1972)

m. mainza chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, mrs. chona, and the zambian goodwill mission led by the vice-president were accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception today when they visited the tachai production brigade of hsiyang county in north china's shansi province.

accompanying the guests on the visit were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao.

chen yung-kuei, vice-chairman of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the tachai production brigade revolutionary committee, and li han-so, vice-chairman of the hsiyang county revolutionary committee, made a special trip to the yangchuan railway station to welcome the distinguished guests.

at the tachai village hung many coloured banners and slogans of welcome. on their arrival, vice-president and mrs. chona were welcomed by liang pien-liang, deputy secretary of the tachai brigade party branch, chia chin-tsai, chairman of the brigade poor and lower-middle peasants' association, and hundreds of brigade members.

immediately after their arrival, vice-president chona and the other guests climbed up the hutou mountain in high spirits and viewed the many layers of terraced fields carved out on the slopes and inspected the crops. chen yung-kuei told the vice-president that tachai had been hit by a prolonged dry spell this year. thanks to the fight put up by the brigade members, this year's output was expected to approach last year's.

the vice-president said: some areas of zambia were also menaced by drought. you have such good crops in a year of drought. this is a good experience. chen yung-kuei replied: you have good experience too. we should learn from you.

while he was shown around tachai, the vice-president asked chen yung-kuei how the tachai production brigade had improved soil, built water control projects, applied fertilizer and selected seeds. when he came upon a group of brigade members building a water storage pond half way up the mountain, the vice-president gladly took a spade from one of them and joined them in shovelling earth. mrs. chona and other distinguished guests also joined in. the brigade members, men and women, warmly applauded to express their thanks.

the distinguished guests visited a livestock farm and called at a peasant family. upon their departure, brigade members presented them with walnut, turnip and chinese cabbage seeds, expressing the hope that these seeds would grow well on the soil of zambia.

in the afternoon vice-president chona and the other guests visited the shihping production brigade, a model of learning from tachai, and were warmly welcomed by local people.

among those accompanying the vice-president were zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and his wife.

Zambian Vice President and Mrs. Chona Visit Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 22, 1972)

m. mainza chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, mrs. chona, and the zambian goodwill mission led by the vice-president arrived in tientsin from tachai by special train this morning for a visit. they are accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao.

the distinguished zambian guests were accorded a warm ceremonious welcome by hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman

of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army unit stationed in tientsin wu tai, liu cheng and wang man-tien, as well as two thousand people.

a major industrial and commercial centre in north china, tientsin was today alive with warm expressions of the unity and friendship between the people of china and zambia. the national flags of zambia and china fluttered in the breeze and huge streamers of welcome hung at the railway station. when the special train drew up at tientsin railway station at 8 a.m. the waiting crowds cheered and beat drums and gongs. later vice-president m.m. chona, mrs. chona and the other distinguished zambian guests met the well-wishers, who sang and danced and waved bouquets and coloured streamers to express tientsin people's friendly feeling for the zambian people.

the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening in honour of the zambian guests. in their toasts hsieh hsueh-kung and vice-president chona expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and zambia would be constantly consolidated and developed in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

after the banquet, vice-president and mrs. chona and the other distinguished guests from zambia attended a theatrical performance.

vice-president and mrs. chona and other zambian guests this morning received technicians and workers of the city who had worked in zambia, and representatives of the families of those who are still there. they had a cordial and friendly talk and had photographs taken together.

in the company of hsu hsiang-chien and hsieh hsueh-kung, vice-president and mrs. chona and other guests visited the tientsin wrist watch factory in the afternoon and were warmly welcomed by workers.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Leading Members of Su Hsien Party Committee Constantly Go to Basic-Level Units to Carry Out Investigation and Study

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Hofei dated September 23, 1972) While working at the basic level, leading members of the CCP committee of Su hsien, Anhwei Province, read and study conscientiously, make penetrating investigation and study, and arm themselves with dialectical materialism, thus improving their style and method of leadership and pushing the whole hsien to go on winning new victories in revolution and production.

After its establishment, the Party committee of Su hsien has been paying attention to improving the style of leadership. With the exception of two of the standing committee members who remain behind to supervise office work, most of the leading members regularly go to stay and work in the basic-level units. In the course of staying in the basic-level units and making investigations there, some comrades have gained something but others have not. The masses criticized those who gained nothing, saying, "They are not staying in the basic-level units but are 'running around in these units.' They are not dissecting the 'sparrow' but are flying about like a sparrow. Superficially, they have gone down to work at the basic-level units but actually they have not gone among the masses to make investigations."

The criticism of the masses gave all comrades a great shock. Comrades of the hsien committee specially studied the precepts of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the necessity to rely on the masses and to make investigation and study, and examined themselves in the light of the conditions and problems arising in the course of their stay in the basic-level units to make investigation. They found the key to the problem from the example of a standing committee member who went twice to Luling commune.

Luling commune was formed by merging the border areas of three communes in the southeast part of Su hsien in 1969. There class struggle was complex and agricultural production remained backward. In spring last year, this standing committee member went down to stay and work in Luling commune. The first time he went there he did not really stay there but just got some rough ideas and thought that the reason why Luling commune lagged behind was that its leading members were conceited and did not get along well with one another. Accordingly, he helped the cadres carry out a rectification campaign in relation to the problem of strengthening unity among them. At that time, some contradictions were resolved, but soon after that, setbacks reappeared.

Going down the next time, he found that he formerly had not made clear the problems. So, he shed his airs of loftiness and went really and deeply among the masses to make investigations repeatedly among the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants. The masses told him that because the class enemies tried to win over and corrupt the cadres and encourage the tendency toward capitalism, the cadres of this commune were not united and work was also hampered. In the light of this situation, he and the commune Party committee organized the cadres and the masses to study the Party's basic line, to criticize the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes, thereby foiling the class enemies' sabotage activities and checking the tendency toward capitalism. As a result, the conditions changed very quickly and an excellent situation emerged throughout the commune.

Bearing this incident in mind, the hsien committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice" as well as his teaching "The masses are the real heroes," and criticized the theory that the masses are backward and the idealist transcendentalism disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The masses said: "Whether the leading cadres who have come down to stay at the basic level look down at the basic level and learn humbly from the masses or regard themselves as being wiser than the masses and act according to their subjective wishes is a problem bearing on whether they follow historical materialism or historical idealism. Before solving this problem, they cannot really change their style of work and raise their level of leadership."

Members of the Su hsien Party committee realize that making investigation properly at the basic level involves a problem of style as well as a problem of method. In line with Chairman Mao's teachings on improving the method of leadership, they combine general appeals with individual guidance. That is,they make investigations to find typical cases and sum up the experience of the masses and then impart this experience to the masses for practice, so as to set the work of the hsien in motion.

At the end of last year, Wei Hung-fu, secretary of the hsien Party committee, went to stay and work in Ts'aots'un commune. He visited the 28 brigades and most of the production teams of this commune and make investigations among the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants. The masses told him this: Last year, when the soybean in the vast fields needed

intensive management, dodder was discovered. The masses knew well the damage it might bring. Accordingly they started eliminating it and asked the commune to take immediate measures. But the commune leadership did not concur with the opinion of the masses. Instead, it assembled the cadres of the brigade and production team levels and the representatives of Party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out study behind closed doors and to discuss revolutionization of the basic-level leading group by separating it from reality, and this discussion lasted for more than 40 days. As a result, the dodder throve and spread over a vast area, causing a big drop in soybean output, and 100,000 catties of dodder seeds were reaped instead.

After learning about this case, Wei Hung-fu got together with the responsible comrades of the commune Party committee to study Chairman Mao's precepts on the dialectical relationship of unity between politics and the economy and between revolution and production, and citing this typical case, penetratingly carried out the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work and held a commune-wide discussion of the question "What does the 100,000 catties of dodder seeds illustrate?" In the discussion, the leaders of the commune Party committee first made a self-examination and then aroused the cadres and the masses to squarely criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in advocating "politics may overrule everything else," putting politics in opposition against vocational work and revolution against production, and undermining the socialist revolution and construction. Through this revolutionary mass criticism, an upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting revolution was touched off.

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COMMUNE-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Put Things in Their Right Position, Be A Good "Squad Leader"

- Some understanding of applying materialist dialectics in guiding the work of the Party committee

by

Ch'en Kuan-ch'iu, secretary of CCP committee of Hsiushan commune, Haimen hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1972)

Actively Exercise Leadership, Boldly Give Free Rein To Subordinates

Last year, when I was just transferred to the post of secretary of the Party committee of Hsiushan commune, some comrades asked me to make decisions in everything, whether it be a major or minor problem. Others brought up the contradictions once they met some difficulties which they did not bother to try to overcome. They said, "We do whatever the secretary tells us to do." I also thought that "I could not rest assured before looking into the matter but could feel at ease only after looking into the matter." As a result, the "No. 1 man" became the man who monopolized everything. The masses criticized me, saying: "What the secretary says counts and the rest of the committee members have to follow his instructions. How can work be done well in this way?"

The masses' criticism provoked my deep thought. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Leadership of the Party committee is collective leadership and not monopoly of conduct of affairs by the first secretary." "To fulfill its task of exercising leadership, a Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full." If the "squad leader" takes all problems, major and minor ones alike, into his own hands, it will mean monopoly of everything by an individual and will weaken the Party's collective leadership. An individual's strength is always limited, and if a man makes suggestions and thinks about methods of doing everything, he will inevitably make a mistake. Once he falls into the circle of everyday routine, he surely cannot concentrate his energies on implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policies and, if he cannot do this job well, he will lose his bearings, run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and bring damage to the Party's cause.

After that, I paid attention to bringing the role of the "squad members" into play. A member of the Party committee who was attacked once worked too cautiously. In view of this, I had friendly chats with him and helped him work more boldly. In the winter of 1971, he stayed and worked in the No. 10 brigade, where he discovered that the masses actively demanded a change in the state of water conservation. He actively discussed the problem with the local cadres and the masses, made surveys together with them,

drew up a plan for harnessing rivers and streams, and promptly reported the matter to the Party committee. With the support of the Party committee, he actively assumed responsibility for this task and accomplished it with quite good results.

Working with a free hand and exercising leadership actively complement each other. Giving a free hand does not mean giving up leadership. I always bring up promptly for collective discussion by the Party committee important problems which I have put forward to each committee member, and the Party committee makes the decision. Active leadership also does not mean that "I must manage everything inside and outside the Party committee and must personally grasp every item of work." Instead, I grasp the line, the policies and the links which have decisive meaning on the situation as a whole. Active leadership cannot be separated from working with a free hand and arousing the enthusiasm of the "squad members." The reason is that all "squad members" should be relied on to devise methods, to make suggestions and to carry the load. If the "squad members" do not work with united efforts and do not fight in unity, active leadership will become empty talk. Only by taking leadership actively and working with a free hand will it be possible to uphold the Party's collective leadership and to bring about a situation in which "every screw is fastened tightly and every ladle holds water well."

Should the Individual or the Collective Be Relied On?

Chairman Mao teaches: "We must strive to guard against arrogance. This is a question of principle to the leaders and also an important condition of maintaining unity. Even those who have not committed serious mistakes and have achieved great success in work should also refrain from arrogance." In the face of victory, the "squad leader" should particularly take a dialectical view toward the successes achieved and regard them as an incentive to doing the work even better. In this way, it will be possible to uphold better the Party's collective leadership and to bring the Party committee into play as a fighting citadel.

Last year, the per-mow output of grain and cotton in our commune surpassed the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Production," and that of grain ranked second in the hsien. In this excellent situation, I felt a bit elated. I kept thinking to myself: "In the past, people came here to teach us. But, now they come to learn from us. In the past, we stood at the foot of the rostrum to hear reports. But, now we ascend the rostrum to make reports. Our achievements and reputation are not trivial at all." Once I had this ideological burden, my behavior changed greatly. According to the decision made by the Party committee, I and two other comrades stayed and worked in a brigade. At first I still could work in a down-to-earth way. But later, I gradually rose and stayed on the surface and seldom looked into the affairs of the brigade but was content with "just paying a visit to the brigade and having something to say at meetings." As a result, I did not grasp my work well and problems

occurred in the brigade. I blamed the other two comrades for not working hard and they in turn blamed me for not working in a down-to-earth way. There was a barrier that divided us.

This incident shows that arrogance and complacency is a tiger standing in the road of sustained revolution and also a stumbling block obstructing the collective leadership of the Party committee. I reviewed my conditions of work since coming to Hsiushan commune. I made some achievements, which were attributable to the wise leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, the hard struggle on the part of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, and the united efforts made by the "squad members." An individual among the massses of the people is like a grain in the boundless sea. Whatever we may do, we must not separate ourselves from the Party's collective leadership. After that, I paid greater attention to remaining modest and prudent, learning humbly from other comrades and bringing the collective strength into full play.

In spring this year, I drew up a plan for developing multiple undertakings in the light of the concrete conditions of the commune. At first, I told myself that I had drawn up this plan after making investigation and study so I did not have to consult other comrades. On second thought, I recalled that the ability of an individual was limited but the collective had endless wisdom. I discussed the plan with the deputy secretary and then brought it to the Party committee for discussion. The comrades put forward many useful suggestions, which made my plan better. This plan was put into practice and produced quite good results.

If we one-sidedly exaggerate the role played by an individual,make self-styled heroes of ourselves and cherish arrogance and complacency, our achievements will become an obstruction to sustained revolution. On the other hand, if we attribute our achievements to the collective, consciously oppose arrogance and break complacency and remain modest and prudent, the achievements will become a motive power in sustained revolution. For this reason, when we have made greater achievements in work, we should pay closer attention to opposing arrogance, breaking complacency, uncovering contradictions, finding shortcomings, and putting ourselves continuously at the starting point of sustained revolution. In this way, the Party committee will be able to strengthen its unity and to consolidate its collective leadership continuously.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Realize the All-Round Fulfillment of the "Program"

by

Chao Feng-nien (赵丰年)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 23, 1972)

Under the leadership of the Party, several hundred million peasants are struggling for the realization of the demands of the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Group after group of hsien, communes, and production brigades which met the demands of the "Program" in the production of grain and cotton have appeared, and that is an important achievement for the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement.

Some of the comrades said, "We have so much land here and so few people, and labor is short. To fulfill the conditions of the 'Program' we must cut down on the cultivated area." Some of the comrades in places with less people and more land were satisfied as long as the per-mow yield of grain and cotton met the demands of the "Program" and attached no real importance to an increase in the average per capita yield. Some of the comrades thought that meeting the demands of the "Program" meant only increasing grain production, and they neglected diversified economy. Some of the comrades were anxious to meet the demands of the program, but because their style was incorrect, they were unable to progress as fast as they wished. These ideas and methods are all due to an inability to understand the spiritual essence of the "Program" and quite probably there are also selfish ideas making trouble.

The "National Program for Agricultural Development," drawn up under the personal supervision of Chairman Mao, is an outline of struggle for developing China's socialist agriculture and the building of a socialist countryside as well as an important embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in agriculture. It reflects the strong aspiration of the broad masses of rural people and rural cadres for developing collective economy and changing the poor and blank physiognomy of the rural area. To fulfill the tasks put forward in the "Program," it would be necessary to take line as the key link, mobilize fully the socialist activism of the broad masses of peasants, criticize unremittingly bourgeois tendencies, consolidate and strengthen the socialist collective economy, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in the rural area, and make still greater contributions toward the revolution.

There are altogether 40 articles in the "Program," the most important of which is "Strive to increase output of grain and other crops." The "Program" divides annual grain production into three sections and sets three different targets for the per-mow average annual grain yield, and demands are based on the natural conditions and production development level of the different districts. To attain the targets of the "Program," the unit area

yield, the total yield, and the average per capita yield should be increased in an all-round manner, and still more contributions should be made to the state.

For places that are vast and sparsely populated, or regions with backward natural conditions, although the unit yield may be low, their contributions to the state would be quite significant if the total yield and the average per capita yield are high. Such districts, on the one hand, must bring into full play the wisdom and strength of the people, carry out basic farm construction, speed up the materialization of agricultural mechanization, implement conscientiously the "8-Point Charter" for agriculture, and raise the unit area yield. On the other hand, they must utilize to the full their condition of having more land, and continue to raise total yield and average per capita yield.

The "Program" specifies that in districts where natural conditions are exceptionally poor, or where the land is vast and sparsely populated, "targets for increased production can be set with reference to specific conditions." It would do so long as they could bring about greater increases in the total yield and average per capita yield. For, if in order to catch up with the demand of the "Program" for-per unit area yield they one-sidedly cut down on the planting area and caused total yield to fall as a result, then that would be inconsistent with the fundamental spirit of the "Program." On the other hand, if purely for the sake of catching up with raising the average per-capita yield they one-sidedly carried out reclamation and ruined the woods and grassland, they would also be making a mistake. We should act in strict accordance with the provisions of the "Program": "The reclamation of wasteland should be linked with the plans for water and soil conservation and livestock breeding, so as to prevent loss of water, soil erosion, and the destruction of forests and indispensable grassland."

The "Program" specifies: "Under conditions of giving priority to increased grain production, various places should develop diversified economy." The "Program" has summed up the experience of agricultural production in our country, raised a demand for the development of various agricultural products, livestock and pastoral industries, forestry, aquatic products and economy in mountainous areas, and embodied the policy of rational arrangement and all-round development for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishing, as well as grain, cotton, oil, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, vegetable, tobacco, fruit, medicinal herb and sundry products.

We must never consider meeting the demands of the "Program" purely as grasping grain production, and because of that, take away manpower and resources from forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery or take away manure and water from economic crops. Taking food grains as the key link means grasping this key link to push forward the all-round development of diversified economy, and the all-round development of diversified economy would in turn create favorable conditions for increasing grain production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

If we grasp grain production in isolation and put in practice a single economy, then even though grain production may be increased for the time being, the effect could not be sustained. The correct attitude in dealing with the "Program" is to implement the policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all round development."

In order to speed up the realization of the "Program," what should we rely on in developing socialist agriculture? We should rely on Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, on grasping the line and policies of the Party, on the 500,000,000 peasants, and on the spirit of Tachai. As long as we could in the manner of Tachai educate the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought, mobilize the masses, rely on our own efforts and arduous struggle, we would succeed very quickly in stepping up development as envisaged in the "Program."

Some of the comrades lacked mass concept, and in order to catch up quickly with the conditions set in the "Program," they would practice commandism, give orders blindly without paying heed to objective conditions, shout meaningless slogans, and want everything to be "clear-cut." They would even go so far as to go for empty reputation and pretend to be what they are not, interfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, damage the activism of the masses and cause harm to the collective economy. Such incorrect styles should be firmly rectified.

Article 40 of the "Program" points out: "Strive to insure that the workers in cities and the peasants in cooperatives support each other." To realize the demands of the "Program" is not just the business of the agricultural department alone, but also the business of the whole Party and the whole people. Every trade and industry should give support to agriculture.

In the past, because of interference and sabotage by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the time-table for realizing the demands of the "Program" was delayed. We must in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," carry out in-depth line education, repudiate revisionism and carry out rectification, and by going all-out and aiming high and by uniting in battle, make good the time delay caused by the interference and sabotage of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and make the effort to speed up the realization of the "Program."

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Pay Attention to Mountain Areas, Total Yield and Achievement

- P'ingshan hsien in Hopei Province actively strive to increase total yield by opening hills, diverting rivers and enlarging cultivated area

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 23, 1972)

During the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement, P'ingshan hsien, Hopei Province, has tapped potentials for increasing agricultural production in the light of the peculiarity of mountain areas, and while carrying out capital construction on existing farmland in a big way, carried out systematically at the same time the opening of hills and diverting of rivers, throwing dams across rivers for the building of reservoirs, and carrying earth to fill in marshes for the making of fields. In that way, within two years, cultivated land has been enlarged by more than 1,200 mow.

P'ingshan hsien is situated on an undulating ridge of the T'aihang Mountains. There the land is elevated and the soil is poor. There is a scarcity of level ground and the land is rocky. On the average, each person in the hsien has only about a mow of land. In the learn from Tachai movement, after several years of arduous struggle, grain production topped the demands of the "Program" for four years in succession. By 1970, the average per-mow yield of grain reached 530 catties. Although grain production in the whole hsien continued to rise, still contributions to the state were limited, for at times it still had to rely on the state to supply part of their needs in grain. How could a change be brought about in the situation? The hsien Party committee organized more than ten investigation teams, and in the light of this problem, sent them among the people, and into the deep recesses of the mountain as well as to the eroded and barren peaks. They travelled more than 20,000 li and covered all the 52 communes and the more than 300 production brigades in the whole province.

From the investigation and study, they discovered that T'aipaoling production brigade of Sangyüank'ou commune had tunnelled through the mountain and diverted a river to improve the land and bring about a great increase in total grain yield. This exciting feat enabled them to see light.

This production brigade is situated far away from the hsien town, in an ancient valley in the depth of the mountains. Each person had only an average of half a mow of land, and although as early as 1965 grain production had crossed the "Yellow River," still, because of the great number of people and the shortage of arable land, it had to subsist on grain purchased back from the state every year. In the winter of 1965, the broad masses, on the basis of farming the available land properly, began to extend the cultivated area.

With the spirit of the foolish old man who removed mountains, after five years of arduous struggle, they opened up a diversion tunnel through a granite

hill, threw up a dam and forced the rampaging water of the river to alter its course. Then, on the more than two li long armchair-shaped bend of the river bed, they hauled rocks to build embankments, carried earth to make land and extended the cultivated area. The cultivated area of the whole production brigade increased by almost 200 percent. By 1970, total grain yield had increased from the 20,000 catties of 1965 to rise impressively to more than 100,000 catties, thereby bringing an end to the history of dependency on the state for grain and making a contribution in grain to the state.

From the enormous transformation of T'aipaoling, the hsien revolutionary committee saw the great potential for increasing agricultural production inherent in the mountain region. They helped T'aipaoling to sum up seriously the advanced experience in the simultaneous rise of unit yield and total yield, and popularized the experience energetically. The action of T'aipaoling very quickly became the action of the people of the whole hsien. By adopting the method of tunnelling through mountains and diverting rivers in the mountain region, by adopting the method of building dams to divert rivers for irrigation, and by adopting the method of cutting away hills and filling up gullies in the hilly district, the cultivated area was enlarged in a big way.

Following the development of the project of enlargement of the cultivated area in the mountain region, more and more difficulties were encountered. The rampaging Yeh River flowed through Yanghsiyeh commune. In the former society, the five villages of Yanghsiyeh, Fanhsiyeh and Sunghsiyeh along both banks of the Yeh River used to suffer seriously from floods. Each time the mountain torrents came, the fields and houses of these several villages would be inundated. "The water of the Yeh River is like a tiger, it swallows up our fields and destroys our village." That was the actual picture at that time. The people planned to cut the Yeh River into two, to make it change course and to use the old river bed for the growing of grain. However, they had neither the capital, the resources nor the technical know-how. What could be done?

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the five production brigades including Yanghsiyeh and Fanhsiyeh developed a big debate under the leadership of the Party branches. Some said, "The people of Tachai, by relying on their own efforts, have changed a poor mountain village into a socialist new countryside. Can we not, by relying on our own efforts, divert the course of the river to build farmland?" Some said, "We poor and lower-middle peasants are determined not to be beggars but doers!"

From then on, the cadres and commune members of the five production brigades waged a battle to divert the course of the river to capture the old river bed, and to triumph over the "tiger-like waters." After a winter of hard struggle, they dug a canal 100 meters wide, 1,700 meters long, and more than 2 meters deep on the river bank, threw up a huge stone dam, and turned the rampaging water of the Yeh River obediently away, thereby freeing more than 2,000 mow of river bed, of which more than 300 mow had been transformed into fine fields and planted to crops this year. The barren and rocky banks which have been dormant for a thousand years are now glowing with youthful vitality.

The various communes and production brigades of P'ingshan hsien, following the principle of grasping not only long-term construction, but also carrying out properly production for the current year, are all carrying out all-round planning and making fixed arrangements for projects to enlarge the cultivated area of the mountain region. They have tried their utmost to realize the object of using farmland built that year for the planting of products that year, so that they may derive benefit the very same year. The broad masses of commune members and people are working with ever increasing zeal, and their production activism is soaring higher and higher.

Fengshankou production brigade of Shihlip'ing commune by the banks of the Hut'o River, has built a dam on the sand banks of the river and reclaimed more than 80 mow of land on the old river bed. On the basis of the condition of manpower and resources in their own production brigade, they have persisted in building dams and filling in marshes year after year and planting some farm crops year after year. Last year, they planted such products as wheat and rice on these 80 something mow of land, and by means of meticulous management, obtained on an average a fine harvest of more than 300 catties a mow.

Hanchuang production brigade of Kangnan commune in the hill district, by adopting the method of cutting away the slope and deep-turning the soil, has extended the cultivation area. They have planted corn on the newly reclaimed land, and the yield of corn for the current year has come to more than 600 catties a mow.

Last year, the whole hsien planted grain and various crops on the more than 6,000 mow of newly reclaimed land, and a comparatively better harvest has been reaped the very first year. The average per-mow yield came to more than 300 catties, and just that item alone had increased grain production by more than 1,800,000 catties.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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Diversified Economy Is Beneficial To Increasing Grain Production

- Chentzushan No. 4 production brigade in Tolun hsien, Inner Mongolia, takes food grains as the key link to insure all-round development

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 23, 1972)

Chentzushan No. 4 production brigade of Shangtuho commune in Tolun hsien comprises 47 households of 193 persons and 2,864 mow of arable land. In the past, because of the careless manner of farming, the per-mow yield of grain was about 70 to 80 catties at most. For many years, there was in circulation this saying, "Chentzushan is a sandy wilderness, there is no hope that it will produce 100 catties a mow."

Since 1964, by conscientiously implementing the policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" while vigorously grasping grain production, members of the brigade have at the same time actively developed diversified economy. For the past eight years, they have sold more than 670,000 catties of grain to the state, and the production brigade has more than 70,000 catties in grain reserves.

Over the past six years, the farms of this production brigade have supplied more than 800,000 catties of corn stalks as well as over 160,000 catties of various feeds to the livestock industry. By 1970, the number of livestock in the whole hsien reached 1,577 head, which showed an increase of 3.5 times that of 1965. Pigs raised by the collective increased from a single head in 1965 to 73 head at present. When pigs raised by individual commune members are included, the target of one pig per capita has been attained. Last year, income from animal husbandry was over 11,000 yuan, and accounted for 21 percent of the total income.

The development of livestock production also supplies draft animals for agricultural production as well as a large amount of stable manure. The use of manure has increased from over 1,000 catties to over 5,000 catties. Last year, in spite of a serious calamity, the average per-mow yield of grain still reached 1,450 catties, or some four times higher than the figure in 1962.

The development of agriculture and animal husbandry has opened the door for sideline production. Members of the brigade are making use of their free time for farming to organize auxiliary labor and set up an oil mill, a rice processing mill, a flour mill and a smithy. For the past seven years, apart from satisfying the needs of the production brigade itself, they have also earned an additional 55,000 or more yuan, which on an average represented 20 percent of the total annual income.

The development of agriculture, animal husbandry and sideline production has increased public accumulations and accelerated the rate of mechanization. The production brigade, aside from paying off its debts, has also accumulated more than 9,100 yuan in reserve and more than 1,800 in welfare funds. They

have bought a diesel engine, a tractor, an electric generator, a processing machine, a milling machine, a threshing machine, a crushing machine and an oil pressing machine, as well as trailers and rubber-tire carts and various machinery totalling more than 20 sets, thereby freeing a great deal of labor and raising labor efficiency.

In the past, the grain of the commune members of the whole production brigade had to be processed by stone mills, and each year the work took away more than 1,400 work-days, and half of the female labor could not take part in collective production. With the realization of mechanization, only 50 work-days a year is sufficient to complete all the processing. The extra labor freed in turn creates conditions for careful work and grasping the proper time for field operations.

Following the development of production, the collective economy has grown more solid, and the livelihood of the commune members has kept improving. By 1971, the average income for each worker amounted to more than 370 yuan a year, or a daily worth of 1.47 yuan a day, which is more than double that of 1962. At present, more than 90 percent of the households in the whole production brigade have surplus grains and personal savings, and each family is equipped with rediffused broadcast and every home can afford electric light.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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STATE FARMS

Hsinglung Farm Becomes More Prosperous

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 23, 1972)

On the bank of the T'aiyang River in the southeastern part of Hainan Island, there is a large farm which is typical of the landscape of South China. Overseas Chinese who have returned from 18 countries and regions of the world are living on this farm. This is the famous Hsinglung Overseas Chinese Farm.

Hsinglung Farm was set up in 1951 by the Party and the government for the purpose of placing returned overseas Chinese. In the past two decades, the Party and the government have constantly shown concern for the building of this farm. Cherishing immense love for the socialist motherland and the great leader Chairman Mao, the broad masses of returned overseas Chinese worked laboriously with their hands and turned the wasteland and the barren mountains into a farm with an area of more than 10,000 mow for growing tropical crops. Now, baptized in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Hsinglung Farm has become a large garden in which farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishing develop briskly and the people lead a rich and colorful life.

Since the 9th Party Congress, the Party organization of Hsinglung Farm has surmounted interference from the "Left" and the Right, conscientiously carried out the Party's various policies, taken the policy of uniting with and educating the returned overseas Chinese as an important part of the implementation of the Party's line of unity for victory, constantly educated the returned overseas Chinese by telling them the difference between the two classes and between the two social systems, so as to raise their class consciousness, to induce them to promote the revolutionary spirit of acting as master of the house. It also brought up cadres and recruited Party members actively from among them. In the past three years, 275 people on the farm have had the honor of joining the Chinese Communist Party and 667 young people have been gloriously admitted into the Communist Youth League.

Hsieh Mien, a returned overseas Chinese, has a family of five. Three of them have the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party; a son and a daughter serve as cadres on the farm, another son works as a technician in a factory upon graduation from university, and she herself works in a kindergarten and leads a happy life.

Thinking about their past conditions and comparing them with the present conditions, the broad masses of returned overseas Chinese were deeply touched, saying: "Slaves of yesterday have today become master of their country."

Under the guidance of the Party's line of unity for victory, the broad masses of returned overseas Chinese have plenty of room in which to develop their talents to the full on the farm.

Old worker Chou Ch'uan-ken, a delegate to the 3rd National People's Congress, was deceived into going to Southeast Asia in the time of the old China. He labored for more than three decades for the capitalists and was bitterly exploited and repressed. After returning home in 1951, he was resolved to devote the rest of his life to growing pepper for the motherland. In the past few years, he laboriously studied the techniques of growing pepper. Now, the pepper cultivated by him has been transplanted in other localities in Kwangtung and in Fukien and Yunnan.

On this farm, some returned overseas Chinese have been selected, in the light of their characteristics, to be productive technicians or tutors and others have been assigned to take part in the scientific research groups at all levels on the farm. Thanks to the united efforts made by the returned overseas Chinese on the farm, the more than 130 hills surrounding this farm have all been cultivated in the past two years, and the area of land planted to rubber trees accounted for 70 percent of the total area of land reclaimed for planting rubber trees in the preceding 17 years. Rubber output also increases year after year. While developing rubber production, the people also make efforts to develop production of other tropical crops. The growing of such tropical trees yielding such fruits as pepper, coffee bean, cocoa bean, durian, rambucan, kidney bean, avocado and bread-fruit, shows a scene of prosperity. Last year, they planted 8,000 mow of paddy, whose average per-mow output surpassed the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Production."

The "five small" industries blossom in an all-round manner. On both banks of the T'aiyang River, nine small factories making agricultural machines and concerned with auto repair, grain and oil-crop processing, rubber making, baking of bricks and tiles, and generation of hydroelectricity, have been set up through self-reliance. Now, the farm possesses 285 sets of mechanical equipment of various types. Relying on its own technical force, it can make some of the agricultural machines for its own use.

The line of unity for victory has united the workers and staff members on Hsinglung Farm in a big socialist family to lead a rich and colorful life. Before the great cultural revolution, there were only one junior middle school and 12 primary schools on this farm. Now, there are nine junior middle schools and 24 primary schools, together with one senior middle school, and all school-aged children can go to school. Early in the morning, groups of lovely and lively middle and primary school students go to school, carrying their school bags, singing revolucionary songs and marching in the sun-lit roads. At night, the houses are brightly lit with electric lamps and, in the cultural rooms, the workers and staff members who are returned overseas Chinese get together to learn culture and theoretical knowledge and to exchange their experience in the study of the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

On the week-end, they regularly organize recreational evening parties, in which they eulogize the great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland and stage performances of the new personalities and new deeds of grasping revolution and promoting production. From the rubber workers to

the cooks, from the aged to children, all people on the farm actively participate in various kinds of sports activities which they are fond of. Some play basketball, others play badminton and still others play table tennis. Some go to swim in the reservoir or in the T'aiyang River. There is a joyous scene of vigor and vitality everywhere.

In June this year, seven men and women amateur badminton players participated in the national tournament of basketball, football, volleyball, table tennis and badminton, and scored good results; in August, nine men and women amateur swimmers participated in the all-Army swimming tryout and won five championships.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

T'umen Municipality Today

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 23, 1972)

Lying on the bank of the famous T'umen River in the northeastern border of the motherland and situated amid the rolling mountains is a small city filled with friendship and unity. This is where T'umen municipality is. The beautiful T'umen River passes quietly by this small city and flows on slowly to the east. On the south bank of the river is the fraternal Korean Democratic People's Republic. The mountains and rivers on both sides of this river link China and Korea closely together. On T'umen Bridge which links both banks of the river, the Chinese and the Korean people go to and fro in endless streams, paying friendly visits to each other.

T'umen municipality is under the jurisdiction of Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou, Kirin Province. It is an area inhabited in compact communities by people of Korea and Han nationalities in China. It was formerly called Hsiatientzu.

Before the liberation, this was a place of misery and suffering. The people ate coarse flour, wore clothes made with a kind of cloth produced by the fibers from tree bark, and lived in low thatched shacks. There were a few small dilapidated factories which the imperialists set up for the purpose of pillaging our country's resources.

After the liberation, the hard-working and brave Korean and Han people became master of the house. Under the wise leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, this border city took on an ever better look. More than ten factories, including a processing workshop, a paper mill, a rubber factory, a rolling mill, a knitting factory, a machine building works, were established or expanded on the former scale. Neighborhood factories were like flowers on the mountain, blossoming and getting more and more beautiful.

In the urban area, there is a rubber factory which specializes in producing rubber shoes characteristic of the Korean style. Since the great cultural revolution, without increasing manpower and equipment and under the premise of guaranteeing quality, this factory has continuously increased the varieties and output of products. Its yearly output rises from 2.6 million pair to 3.4 million pair, meeting the needs of the Korean and Han people.

In the suburban Shihhsien Paper Mill, the workers display the revolutionary spirit, carry out technical innovation on a big scale and have practically renovated all the old equipment. Now this paper mill has increased its pulp output by seven to eight times as compared with the initial period after it was established. Its pulp is supplied to many other paper mills in the country. Its output of paper also is more than ten times greater than that of the past.

Yenpien is a paddy-producing area in the northeast of our country. Going away from the urban area, people can see tracts of paddy fields lying on the plain surrounded by the rolling mountains and shining with gold light in the autumn sun; plots of lush vegetable fields lie along the river, forming a beautiful picture of the socialist new countryside. In their common labor to build the socialist motherland, the Korean and the Han commune members compose songs eulogizing the people of various nationalities fighting in unity. The Korean commune members have accumulated rich experience of growing paddy in the past years. They actively teach the Han commune members their precious experience of growing paddy. The Han commune members are skilled in growing dryland crops and vegetables, so they enthusiastically help the Korean commune members master the method of field management in this concern. Inspired by the Tachai spirit, the peasants of various nationalities in T'umen fight against hardship to re-order the mountains and rivers of the motherland, continuously making new contributions toward building socialism. In the past few years, grain output has increased steadily and the level of mechanization also has been raised year after year.

The continuous development of industrial and agricultural production helps the people of various nationalities to raise their living standard step by step. The total value of goods marketed last year topped that of 1966 by 41.1 percent. The stores are packed with goods of different kinds for selection by customers of various nationalities.

Tremendous development has also been registered in the cultural and educational enterprise in T'umen. Before the liberation, this municipality had only four primary schools and the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants practically had no chance of going to school. Now, in the urban areas alone, there are ten schools. In the rural areas, each brigade has a primary school and every commune has junior and senior middle schools, and the overwhelming majority of the school-aged children can go to school. All these schools are Korean-Han schools, in which the students may learn their own languages.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities--these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause," the CCP committee of T'umen municipality conscientiously implements the Party's nationalities policy in carrying out various items of work and pays particular attention to training and using cadres of minority nationalities. At present, cadres of minority nationalities account for over 50 percent of the total number of cadres in the municipality. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, people of various nationalities in T'umen municipality will unite more closely to build T'umen into a still more prosperous and more beautiful place.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent

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NATIONAL DAY PREPARATIONS

Peking's Trade Departments Prepare for National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1972)

peking's commercial departments and service centres are improving their work to help the people celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, october 1.

the financial and commercial departments fulfilled the plan for the first eight months of the year. the market is thriving, prices are stable, purchasing and selling are brisk. stocks have grown and the people's purchasing power has risen considerably.

in preparation for the holiday, stocks of 59 kinds of major daily goods have been increased since the beginning of this month, compared with the same period of last year. of the 24 major kinds of ready-made clothing, 22 are in bigger supply. supplies of meat, eggs, poultry, frozen fish, vegetables, fruit and cakes are ample.

the municipal department store and other shops big and small display more varieties and kinds of goods. the municipal department store offers more than 22,600 kinds of products. more than 80 new varieties of coloured cloth have been added, bringing the store's total to more than 1,200 varieties.

vegetable supply centres are cooperating with people's communes on the outskirts of peking to ensure big supplies around national day.

wholesale and retail commercial workers have held meetings to exchange experience in ways to serve the people better. a foodstuff shop in the eastern part of the city called a gathering of representatives of neighbourhood consumers to get their opinions. it sends 20 mobile service carts to nearby factories and streets. the workers of another shop went to more than 1,000 households in the neighbourhood for suggestions on improving their work.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Thriving Taihu Lake Area in East China

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 23, 1972)

east china's famous granary of the taihu lake area reaped 7.5 tons of grain per hectare last year, three times the early post-liberation amount. the economy has been diversified and local industrial enterprises are thriving.

lying between the yangtze and chientang rivers, the taihu lake area of 36,000 square kilometres embraces 43 counties of kiangsu and chekiang provinces and shanghai. it is an alluvial plain, except for the hilly area to the southwest. webbed by rivers and ponds, it has a moderate climate and fertile soil. the labouring people farmed there 3,000 years ago.

under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, the people began large-scale farm capital construction after 1949. starting in 1958, more than 40 big and small reservoirs and tens of thousands of ponds and several hundred sluicegates were built. during the cultural revolution, more reservoirs and ponds were added, new diversion canals were dug, and a hundred waterways emptying into the rivers were dredged. regulating sluicegates were built. all this increased the lake's storage, drainage and irrigation capacity. the people also levelled the land and created a vast acreage giving high, stable yields.

wuchiang county is a low-lying area with part of its farmland lower than the lake surface. taking the people of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, as their example, the commune members worked several winters and springs to create a large acreage of raised fields. they also built a network of ditches. grain output in 1971 reached about nine tons per hectare, three times the 1949 yield.

the peasants added one rice crop a year so as to achieve two crops of rice and one of wheat every year. in doing so, the suchou area increased its rice output by a big margin, equivalent to adding 250,000 hectares of farmland. the grain sold to the state by the taihu lake area in 1971 was equivalent to its total output in 1949.

the taihu lake teems with over 100 kinds of fish. the fishermen both catch and raise fish. the 1971 catch was 2.5 times the early post-liberation figure. tea gardens have expanded in the area and the output of cocoons increased. the people were also engaged in such side-lines as planting trees and weaving articles of bamboo and grass.

wuchin county had no industry before liberation. it now has more than 200 enterprises run by the county or communes, producing generators, engines, walking tractors, chemical fertilizer, machinery, iron and steel. it supplied the countryside with 14 kinds of farm machines in 1971.

the taihu area now has several thousand factories, covering metallurgy, machine building, textiles, chemicals, electronic meters and farm-produce processing. the bulk of the products directly serve agriculture. two-thirds of the farmland is irrigated by electric pumps and most of the grain processing and fodder crushing is machanized or semi-mechanized.

ROAD BUILDING

Road Building in Northwest China's Mountainous Province

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 23, 1972)

northwest china's mountainous kansu province has built 7,000 kilometres of roads since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. buses now reach 90 per cent of the people's communes in the province.

road building began soon after liberation. during the cultural revolution, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels led the masses in extending the network of roads to more communes and production brigades.

the job was difficult in southern kansu which has rugged terrain and turbulent rivers. relying on their collective efforts, the people built more than 1,000 kilometres of roads to link up the ten counties there. the chiushan commune in linsien county completed a seemingly impossible highway on mountain cliffs in less than four months in 1970. kangle county built a 28-kilometre-long motor road on mountains 3,100 metres above sea level to link all communes in the county last year.

multi-national commune members in the chilien mountain region in the western part of the province in three months finished a road that winds around a 4,300-metre-high peak. defying strong mountain winds and the high altitude, the builders worked from overhanging cliffs with ropes tied around their waists to open a broad road on the impassable snow-capped mountains.

expansion of communications and transport in the mountain areas has helped industrial and agricultural production and raised the living standards of the people.

SPORT

Chinese Archers Set Five National Records

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Sept. 23, 1972)

five chinese archery records were improved at the 1972 national archery invitational tournament held here, capital of the inner mongolian autonomous region, september 5-15.

the tournament drew 60 men and women archers from peking, shanghai, kwangtung, shantung, inner mongolia, ningsia, tibet, chinghai, sinkiang and fukien.

han kuei-fang of the peking physical culture institute scored 1,166 points against the listed national record of 1,148 points in the women's 4-event single round total, 330 points against the listed 329 in the women's 30 metres single round, and 2,290 points against the listed 2,269 in the women's 4-event double round total.

chao lien-pi of inner mongolia scored 253 points against the listed 252 in the men's 90 metres single round, and 495 points against the listed 487 in the men's 90 metres double round.

archery is an ancient traditional sport in china.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Tirana State University Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1972)

a delegation of the state university of tirana, albania, led by agim mero, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and rector of the university, arrived here by air this evening. it is paying a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the academy of sciences of china.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by kuo mo-jo, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy, and leading members of chinese organizations and scientists yueh chih-chien, wang ming-hsiu, liu ta-kang, chen ping, wu liang-yung and fan cheng-tso.

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Film to Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 22, 1972)

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung today called on algerian minister of youth and sports abdallah fadel to present a chinese colour documentary tc the algerian ministry of youth and sports on behalf of the chinese physical culture and sports commission. the documentary is entitled "the afro-asian table tennis frienship invitational tournament".

minister abdallah fadel received the film on behalf of the algerian ministry and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Military Attache Gives Cocktail Party and Film Show to Mark Bulgarian Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1972

major general dimitar mirchev, military attache of the bulgarian embassy in peking, gave a cocktail party and film show here this afternoon to mark the 28th anniversary of the founding of the bulgarian people's army.

leading members of chinese departments chu kai-yin, li ting-chuan and yu hung-liang attended.

simeon dimitrov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the bulgarian embassy here, was present. also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches from various countries to china.

at the end of the cocktail party a bulgarian documentary film was shown.

Visiting Group of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Arrives in Sofia

(NCNA-English Sofia, Sept. 22, 1972)

the visiting group of the china council for the promotion of international trade headed by chang chu-hsuan, a member of the council, arrived here today to visit the 28th plovdiv international fair.

it was met at the airport by h. bakardjiev, head of the socialist states' department under the chamber of commerce of bulgaria, and others.

sun wei-chi, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Delegation to Canadian International Cultural Exhibition Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1972)

the three-member chinese painting, arts and crafts exhibition delegation returned to peking yesterday after participating in the international cultural exhibition "the man and his world" held in canada.

the delegation led by shao yu was met at the airport by lin lin, chen ta-yuan and other leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Sri Lanka Shipping Delegation Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 23, 1972)

the sri lanka shipping delegation led by r.l.a.i. karannagoda, sri lanka ambassador to china, has left here after attending the ceremony for the delivery of the cargo ship "hanjiang" and renaming it "lanka kalyani". the ship was provided by the chinese government to the sri lanka government according to a loan agreement.

ambassador karannagoda left here for peking by air on september 21. p.b. karandaweta, member of the delegation and permanent secretary of the ministry of shipping and tourism of sri lanka, and his wife, and m. j. baig, member of the delegation and commercial manager of the sri lanka shipping corporation, and his wife, left here for home by air today.

the distinguished sri lanka guests were seen off at the airport by ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications, huang jung-hai, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chou chiu-yen, deputy general manager of the china ocean shipping corporation, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Minister Receives Three Chinese Study Missions

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Sept. 23, 1972)

justin lekoundzou, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and minister of industry, mines and tourism of the people's republic of the congo, received three chinese study missions here yesterday afternoon.

the missions are the chemical fertilizer study mission led by tsou ching-yun, the palm-oil refinery study mission led by kao yen-cheng, and the saw-mill study mission led by li jung-hsiang.

the congolese minister had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

economic counsellor of the chinese embassy here yu le-tien was present on the occasion.

the three missions arrived in the congo earlier this year.

Congolese Delegation of Public Health Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

a five-member delegation of public health from the people's republic of the congo led by dieudonne itoua, minister of health and social affairs and member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, arrived here by air this evening at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

members of the delegation are: ebongolo valentin, attache of the office of the ministry of health and social affairs, galiba bernard, director of the national laboratory of public health, tchitembo fayette terrine, member of the central council of the revolutionary union of women, and songa jacqueline, social assistant.

the congolese guests were welcomed at the airport by chen jen-hung, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles wen yeh-chan, liu mei-ting, pai hsiang-ku, chu chao, pu chun-chin, ma hung-en, yang ching-hsiu, hsu shou-jen, wang teh-shen, ho su-hsin and chin jun-chuan.

on hand were abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the congolese embassy in peking, and embassy officials.

present was malian ambassador to china assane guindo.

Peking Banquet Honors Delegation of Public Health from People's Republic of Congo

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1972)

the delegation of public health from the people's republic of the congo led by dieudonne itoua, minister of health and social affairs, was entertained at a banquet given in its honour by chen jen-hung, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, here today.

present were leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including wen yeh-chan, liu mei-ting, pai hsiang-ku, chu chao, pu chun-chin and lin chiao-chih.

abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Finland for Home

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Sept. 22, 1972)

the chinese government delegation headed by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, left here for home this afternoon after concluding its friendly visit to finland.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were jussi linnamo, finnish minister of commerce, olavi munkki, counsellor of the finnish foreign ministry.

chong sung kyu, special commercial representative of korea to finland, and shih tzu-ming, chinese ambassador to finland, were also present.

a farewell banquet was given by minister of commerce jussi linnamo for the chinese delegation this noon.

counsellor olavi munkki and director of the commerce department pentti uusivirta of the finnish foreign ministry were present at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the two countries and the two peoples.

this morning, vice-prime minister and foreign minister ahti karjalainen received minister li shui-ching and had a friendly talk with him.

during its stay in finland, the chinese government delegation visited factories, schools, scientific institutes and hospitals. it was also hospitably received during its visit to tampere, lahti and other finnish cities.

CHINA AND IRAN

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran Farah Pahlavi Gives Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, gave a grand banquet at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were premier chou en-lai; vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun; foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

madame farideh diba, mother of the shahbanou, amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister, abdolazim valian, minister of cooperatives and rural affairs, and mrs. farokhrou parsai, minister of education, attended.

present were iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and embassy officials.

in the banquet hall hung side by side the national flags of china and iran. the banquet was alive with warm expressions of the friendship between the people of china and iran. the band played chinese and iranian music. amid warm applause, her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and premier chou en-lai proposed toasts to closer friendship between the two peoples and cooperation between the two countries.

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi said, "our pleasant stay in the great and beautiful capital of the people's republic of china has given myself and my entourage an

opportunity of getting acquainted with some of the best historical relics and works of art of your country as well as her social and educational undertakings. at the same time, we have been able to see more and better with our own eyes the hospitality and ingenuity of the chinese people which we knew of before." she said what gave her especial pleasure was that during her stay, she had had the opportunity of meeting premier chou en-lai on several occasions. "i believe our continued tour of your vast country will be just as interesting, enjoyable and instructive. we shall return home taking with us not only pleasant impressions but also more knowledge and experience," she added.

premier chou en-lai said, "her imperial majesty's visit has contributed positively towards increasing our mutual understanding, enhancing the friendship between our two peoples and promoting the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

premier chou en-lai said that both china and iran had been subjected to imperialist aggression and oppression, and the two peoples had waged long and valiant struggles for independence and freedom. today, they were confronted with the common tasks of safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and building their respective countries. he said, "we are confident that the traditional friendship between our two peoples forged over 2,000 years ago will certainly shine forth with a new splendour in the new historical conditions on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

concluding, premier chou en-lai requested her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and the other distinguished iranian guests to transmit his regards to his imperial majesty pahlavi and convey the profound friendly sentiments of the chinese people to the iranian people.

after the toasts, the band played the national anthems of china and iran.

also attending the banquet were:

hsieh fu-min, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee;

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the islamic association of china and other organizations concerned, including sha feng, han tsung-cheng, chen chieh, chien cheng-ying, chih chun, chang wen-pin, li ching-chuan, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, wang hai-jung, hsieh ching-yi, miao hai-ling, chin chao, wang hai-ting, yu hui-yung, chang chieh, wu chung-chao, han hsu, chou chueh and chu chuan-hsien; and

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran Leaves Peking for Sian

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, and mother of the shahbanou madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and other distinguished iranian guests who are accompanying her imperial majesty wound up their visit to peking and left here by special plane this morning for sian on a visit in the company of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo and his wife yu li-chun, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh as well as three thousand people in the chinese capital.

peking airport today flew the national flags of iran and china. when the distinguished iranian guests arrived, children presented bouquets to her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda, minister abdolazim valian and mrs. farokhrou parsai. a grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of iran and china. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, her imperial majesty farah pahlavi reviewed the guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the distinguished iranian guests walked round to meet the crowd, people waved bouquets and streamers and danced amid the beating of drums and cymbals to warmly bid farewell to her imperial majesty and the other distinguished guests and express their gratitude to the distinguished guests for bringing to the chinese people the friendly feelings of the iranian people. they cheered time and again: "long live the friendship between the people of china and iran exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" her imperial majesty and the other distinguished guests kept waving to the crowd in acknowledgement.

present at the airport were:

hsieh fu-min, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china and other organizations concerned, including sha feng, han tsung-cheng, chen chieh, chien cheng-ying, ting hsi-lin, li ching-chuan, chih chun, chang wen-pin, wang hai-jung, miao hai-ling, chin chao, wang hai-ting, chang chieh, han hsu, chou chueh and wang hsiao-yi.

accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit to sian are iranian ambassador to china abbas aram; chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih; chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry; and lin ai-li, a division chief of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the foreign ministry.

also present at the airport were officials of the iranian embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran Arrives in Sian, Northwest China

(NCNA-English Sian, Sept. 23, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, and mother of the shahbanou, madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and other distinguished iranian guests accompanying her imperial majesty on the visit, arrived here by special plane this afternoon. they are accompanied by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

the distinguished iranian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by li jui-shan, chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife wang su-lan; hu wei, hsiao chun and fang sheng-pu, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; sun chang-hsing, chairman, and li kuang-jen, vice-chairman, of the sian municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 2,000 local people.

the airport today flew the national flags of iran and china. when her imperial majesty farah pahlavi alighted from the plane amid cheers, li jui-shan and other local leading members went forward and warmly shook hands with the distinguished guests. children presented flowers to her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, madame farideh diba,

prime minister amir abbas hoveyda, minister abdolazim valian and mrs. farokhrou parsai.

accompanied by li hsien-nien, li jui-shan and others, her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and other distinguished iranian guests walked round to meet the cheering crowd. people beat drums and gongs, played musical instruments and danced. there were outbursts of cheers "a warm welcome to her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and iran exclamation" then the guests drove to the guest house.

also present at the airport were leading members of shensi provincial and sian municipal departments.

also accompanying her imperial majesty on her visit to sian are abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, chen hsin-jen, chinese ambassador to iran, and his wife hsiao chih, and leading members of departments of the chinese foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien and lin ai-li.

the shensi provincial and sian municipal revolutionary committees gave a banquet in honour of her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and the other distinguished iranian guests in the evening. attending were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

li jui-shan spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. he said: "the friendly contacts between the chinese and iranian people date back a long time ago. during the period of the western han dynasty more than 2,000 years ago, chinese envoys departed from sian and visited iran for the first time. this was followed by frequent exchange of visits by envoys of our two countries and other friendly contacts. the road of traffic linking the east and the west was thus opened."

he expressed thanks to her imperial majesty and the other distinguished iranian guests for having brought to the chinese people the profound friendship of the iranian people. he asked the distinguished guests to convey the profound friendship of the people of shensi province to the iranian people.

shahbanou farah pahlavi said: "the people of this beautiful ancient city today gave me and my entourage a warm and enthusiastic welcome for which i express my heart-felt gratitude. this grand welcome shows, first of all, the friendship and friendly relations between our two countries and peoples. when i go home, i will gladly bring this sincere friendship of the people of your city to the people of iran."

the distinguished iranian guests later attended a cultural soiree where they were entertained with a programme of songs and dances, puppet show and other items given by artists of shensi province and sian municipality.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves Peking for Italy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and his party of three left here for italy by plane this afternoon to preside over the opening ceremony of the chinese economic and trade exhibition and pay a friendly visit there. the exhibition will be held in rome from september 25 to october 5.

seeing them off at the airport were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including hu shu-tu, peng chin-po, li hsi-fu and kang chih-wei.

present were folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, alberto balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy here, and massimo damico, italian trade representative to china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Liu Hsi-wen Meet and Fete Kaheita Okazaki and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, this evening met with and gave a banquet for kaheita okazaki, shunichi matsumoto and tomoharu okubo, leading members of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and staff members sadaji kanemitsu and iwao takamuki. they had a friendly conversation.

yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, was present at the meeting and the banquet.

also present at the meeting and banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and staff members wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, lin po, wang hsiao-hsien, ting min, shih chih-yi and others.

Japanese Friends Yoshimi Furui, Seiichi Tagawa Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1972)

yoshimi furui and seiichi tagawa, leading members of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, wound up their visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and other organizations, including liu hsi-wen, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung, chen kang, lin po, chin su-cheng and shih chih-yi.

also present were visiting japanese friends kaheita okazaki, shunichi matsumoto, tomoharu okubo, sadaji kanemitsu and iwao takamuki, as well as yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and a representative of the liaison office.

Chinese Automobile Industry Inspection Mission Welcomed in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 23, 1972)

the japan association for the promotion of international trade and the toyota motor companies jointly gave a cocktail party here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese mission to inspect the japanese automobile industry.

attending the party were teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade; eiji toyota, president of the toyota motor company; and shotaro kamiya, president of the toyota motor sales company.

yasuhiro nakasone, minister of international trade and industry, attended the party.

present also at the party were over 500 people including masanobu matsukata, katsuji kawamata, shigeichi koga, ichizo kimura, seimin miyazaki, yoshihiro inayama and hiroki imasato.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, attended the party.

the chinese mission arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Ambassador Leaves for Mauritius

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1972)

wang tse, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to mauritius, left here by plane today for his post.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Hsieh Hua Meet Mexican Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with dr. conrado zuckermann, the noted physician and former secretary for health and public assistance of mexico, and his wife.

present were leading members of departments concerned yueh tai-heng, kuo chih and tai chih-chao.

in the evening, the mexican friends attended a dinner given in their honour by yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the china international travel service.

the mexican friends arrived in china on september 18. they visited a factory, a people's commune, hospitals and other places of interest, and saw operations performed with acupuncture anaesthesia. they will leave peking for home via kwangchow tomorrow.

Mexican Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

hilda barocio, treasurer of the mexican association for friendship with people's china, and his daughter myrna galindo left here for kwangchow by air today on their way home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned yueh tai-heng, chang hsiao-chien, lin chen, chin shu, wang chien and chu kun.

hilda barocio visited kwangchow, hangchow and shanghai before coming to peking.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Leaves Peking for Lagos

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1972)

chen mu, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group to nigeria, left peking for lagos by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, yang chih-hsin, huang chao-hsuan and cheng hung-yeh.

present were muhammed aminu sanusi, nigerian ambassador to china, and his wife, and m.p. akpoyoware, minister, and a.m. joda, first secretary, of the nigerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND PERU

President of Peruvian Journalists Federation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1972)

genaro carnero checa, president of the journalists federation of peru, and his wife and daughter arrived here by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

they were met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including li yen-nien and chu ching-tung.

also present were peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the peruvian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu Receives Chinese Party Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 23, 1972)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, received all members of the party workers' delegation of the communist party of china, led by yang chun-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them at the building of the r.c.p. central committee yesterday.

present on the occasion were gheorghe pana, member of the executive committee, member of the permanent presidium and secretary of the central committee of the romanian communist party; cornel burtica, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; miu dobrescu, alternate member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee; stefan andrei, secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; and ion circei, head of the organization department of the r.c.p. central committee.

present on the occasion was also chinese charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here wang chan-yuan.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

comrade nicolae ceausescu posed for a photograph together with all members of the delegation.

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Leaves for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1972)

a chinese ice hockey team led by wan szu-yuan left here by air today for a friendly visit to romania on invitation.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including li ching-chuan and ching tzu-kang, as well as ice hockey coaches and players.

on hand were also iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and ion buzatu, cultural attache, of the romanian embassy here.

CHINA AND SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1972)

the chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, returned to peking by air today from friendly visits to sweden, norway and finland.

it was met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned yen ching-ti, hsu pin-chou, shen hung, shih tzu-tsai and wang pen-tso.

also present were diplomatic envoys of sweden, norway and finland to china.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Goodwill Mission Led by Vice President M. Mainza Chona Arrives in Shenyang from Tientsin

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 23, 1972)

m. mainza chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, and mrs. chona and the zambian goodwill mission he is leading concluded their friendly visit to tientsin and arrived here by special plane today. they are accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao.

the distinguished zambian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife wang hsuan-mei; tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units; and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units, the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee and departments concerned, including li po-chiu, tang tzu-an and wang tsung-chou; and more than 2,000 local people.

streamers strung high across shenyang's main streets were inscribed with the slogans "a warm welcome to vice-president m. mainza chona exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and zambia exclamation"

shenyang airport flew the national flags of zambia and china. vice-president m. mainza chona, mrs. chona and other distinguished zambian guests alighted from the plane at 4:00 p.m. amid the beating of drums and gongs. chen hsi-lien, tseng shao-shan and others cordially shook hands with the distinguished guests and extended a warm welcome to them. when the zambian vice-president went round to meet the welcoming crowd, the latter shouted slogans voicing firm support for the people of zambia in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for safeguarding national independence and against racial discrimination. youngsters holding baskets of flowers performed dances in honour of the distinguished guests.

j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and mrs. chivunga are accompanying vice-president and mrs. chona on their visit to shenyang.

the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening to warmly welcome vice-president and mrs. chona and the other distinguished zambian guests.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship. in their toasts, chen hsi-lien and vice-president chona expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and zambia and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would be constantly developed.

upon their departure from tientsin this afternoon, vice-president and mrs. chona and the other distinguished zambian guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and wu tai, liu cheng and wang man-tien, leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in tientsin.

this morning, in the company of hsu hsiang-chien and hsieh hsueh-kung, vice-president chona and other guests visited the tientsin hoisting equipment factory and the no. 1 machine tool plant and were warmly welcomed by the workers.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 5, 1972 No. 5230

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Perseverance in Reading and Study Leads to Success

- The experience in studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works summed up by the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Shenyang Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 21, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changchun, September 19, 1972) Recently, the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Shenyang Command summed up the experiences of its members in the study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works. The experience they share is--perseverance is what counts in reading and study, and regular study will yield good results in time. In the past year, in addition to adhering to the system of setting aside days for study, everyone managed to squeeze in over 200 hours of self-study. Through conscientious reading and study, they have raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At one time, some members of this regimental Party committee were over anxious in looking for ready-made solutions to concrete problems from Marxist-Leninist books during their study. As a result, they did not make much progress. The Party committee holds that in studying theory, one should follow the process of proceeding from the simple to the profound and from the elementary level to higher levels. One can only master the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought through prolonged and persevering ready and study. The Party committee summed up and popularized the experiences in study by Chang Yü-hsin, a standing committee member of the Party committee and the deputy political commissar, directing the fervor of all the members toward resolute and long-term efforts in study.

When he first started to study, Chang Yü-hsin also went after immediate results. Later, he learned to put in efforts to read original works and to lay a good foundation stage by stage. To criticize the "theory of genius" boosted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, he repeatedly studied "Anti-Dühring," "Materialism and Empiro-Criticism," "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and other works for more than a year, uncovering and criticizing the reactionary nature of the "theory of genius" theoretically and politically. Armed with revolutionary theory, Chang Yü-hsin has better applied the materialist theory of reflection consciously to his work in actual practice. He has gone to the 8th company of a certain regiment three times to carry out investigations and study, and succeeded in solving promptly the new problems the company encountered in the course of conducting education in revolutionary tradition. Chang Yü-hsin's perseverance in study and his painstaking efforts in practice have inspired and given impetus to the "squad members" of the Party committee in reading and study.

To insure that the members of the Party committee persevere in reading and study and achieve good results, the regimental Party committee adopts simple and practical measures. With regard to the contents of study, members are guided by the Party committee to concentrate efforts on mastering some basic Marxist-Leninist viewpoints. They are also urged to go deeper in study. As to the time for study, the Party committee helps members to eke out time for study according to their actual condition of their work. They make good use of intervals between work transfers and re-assignments to intensify efforts in study. When members of the Party committee are dispersed in the basic levels, separate study groups are formed. The group assigns study tasks, sets up study requirements, plans and checks the study and holds meetings to exchange study experience.

In the beginning of this year, this unit had to prepare for field training and there was a great deal of work to do. By means of well-planned arrangements, the Party committee managed to find 7 days' time for serious study of relevant Marxist-Leninist teaching on historical materialism together with Chairman Mao's great teaching that the "Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country." During their field trip, everybody insisted on private study. In addition, the Party committee called two sessions to exchange experience in study by making use of intervals in between the unit's collective training.

Through prolonged perseverance in reading and study, members of this regimental Party committee has gradually increased their understanding of some basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. They are able to consciously direct the practice in struggle with these viewpoints.

Hou Te-k'ang, the deputy secretary of the Party committee and the deputy political commissar has at one time integrated his study with the practice of criticizing and struggling against revisionism. In his reading, he concentrated on the Marxist viewpoints on class struggle and on the dictatorship of the proletariat. With this focus in mind, he studied many Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works. He extracted all references to class struggle and to the dictatorship of the proletariat in every book and studied them

collectively. Furthermore, he combined the study with materials collected from his own investigations of the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat in society. Through close study and meditation, he increased his own understanding of the theory concerning class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat and was thus able to firmly grasp the education in basic lines with more consciousness.

Li Yung-fu, the deputy secretary of the regimental Party committee and the leader of the regiment has perseveringly studied the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state over a long period of time. With some basic theoretical knowledge, he is usually in a better position to use theory to guide practical work. Once, he and a teacher of the instruction team jointly prepared a lecture on weapons. The lecture not only covered the practical knowledge concerning the parts and the use of the weapons, as well as the operational and maintenance techniques, it also included the theoretical knowledge he has learned. He made it clear that weapons originated as a product of class struggle, that as long as there were classes and class struggle, revolutionary fighters must firmly grasp the weapons in their hands. At the end of this lecture, all students unanimously agreed that they had learned both knowledge on the weapons and Marxist-Leninist theory.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Support-Army Traditions of T'aihang Mountains Region Come Down from Generation to Generation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 25, 1972)

Hsiaop'ansung brigade of Kuanyingt'ang commune, P'ingshan hsien, Hopei Province, placed in the region of the T'aihang Mountains is a village with glorious support-army traditions behind it. Following the great cultural revolution, every year some field camping training units and support-agriculture PLA troops come here. To instill in everyone a more fervent love for the people's fraternal soldiers, the Party branch of the brigade organized old Party members, old guerrilla team members and old poor peasants to treat the broad masses of commune members with a review of the history of armymen and civilians fighting shoulder-to-shoulder in former years and a glowing account of the profound class friendship then existing between the army and the people. Well-known "fraternal soldiers' mother" Grandma Jung Kuan-hsiu brought everyone to the mountain cave of Houshan and told how the injured and the sick were saved in former years. The broad masses took support-army activity as a glorious task of theirs. Every time the PLA comes to Hsiaop'ansung, people of all ages, male and female, welcome and care for the PLA troops the way they did the "Old 8th Route" Army in former years.

Every winter the army units pass by here on camping missions. The poor and lower-middle peasants would vacate the best rooms for them, heat up the k'ang again and again, make tea for them, prepare foot-washing water, and keep the courtyards spick and span. The commanders and fighters are given a good rest. At night, after the fighters slept, some old people would slip in on tiptoe to tuck in their bed coverings, stir the fire and put in additional charcoal. Many adolescents and children on their way home from school take time out to collect from the mountains bundle after bundle of firewood for the kitchens of army units.

Once, support-agriculture PLA fighter Wu Wei-hua staying at poor peasant Liang San-hua's home was to go out on business. He was to get up and start on his way at the second crowing of the rooster. In order to save the Big Sister trouble, he kept it "secret" from her. The last thing he expected was that the Big Sister and her kind Yün-p'ing had already known about his planned trip. At the first crowing of the rooster, the Big Sister came to wake him up with breakfast ready for him. Holding a bowl of steaming hot noddles in hand, Wu Wei-hua said with emotion, "Big Sister, I was afraid of disturbing you, ..." The old woman cut in on him, "We are of the same family. Why should we talk like a stranger? Don't keep anything from me hereafter." After walking 70 li across mountains and through streams, Wu Wei-hua arrived at a small town by noon. When he entered a restaurant ready to buy rice, he suddenly felt some strange object in his knapsack. On opening it, he found some baked cakes and cooked eggs prepared for him by the Big Sister so he might not get hungry on his way.

The old cadres and old poor peasants of this brigade constantly treat commanders and fighters with recall-the-bitter-past reports telling the history of the village, histories of individual families and the deeds of the 8th Route Army fighting amidst hardship in former years. The aim is to raise the class struggle consciousness of the broad masses of commanders and fighters and make them carry on and develop our army's glorious traditions.

* * *

"August 1" Brigade Acquires the PLA's Fine Style of Fighting Amidst Hardship

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 25, 1972)

The troops stationed at "August 1" brigade of Huanch'eng commune, Yingshan hsien, Hupeh Province, have distinguished themselves for meritorious services rendered in war before. For many years, the commanders and fighters stationed here have helped the brigade with production during the busy farming season. The militiamen of the brigade in return help the garrison forces to stand guard and do sentry duty. Between armymen and people is established a profound fighting friendship. To acquire the PLA's glorious traditions of hard struggle, the Party branch of the brigade constantly organizes militiamen to go to military headquarters of the garrison forces to gain experience. Wide publicity is also given to the PLA fighters' deeds of hard struggle through exhibitions and wall newspapers and through compiling and writing materials for stage production and singing. A spur is given to the ideological revolutionization of the brigade's militiamen and the commune member masses.

In the recent few years, the collective economy of this brigade has showed continuous growth. Commune members' livelihood level rises markedly. Under the excellent situation, there appeared in this brigade a phenomenon marked by wastefulness and extravagance. The Party branch of the brigade gave everyone education citing the deeds of animal feeder Li Ch'ang-ming of the garrison unit who fought amidst hardship. Li Ch'ang-ming led an industrious and thrifty life. He mended his own torn shoes and patched his own clothing. Every time he went out on business he made every cent count and tried to save every cent in every way for the state. After becoming a company commander, he threw himself into his work with still greater passion. He did not give up the practice of having his own clothing darned and patched once and again. In light of Li Ch'ang-ming's deeds, the militiamen and commune members looked for their own ideological gaps and criticized the erroneous idea that "we can afford to waste a bit, being in a large family and a big enterprise." This year, "August 1" brigade reaped a bumper harvest for the early rice crop. The commune members did not forget those bad years in the midst of a bountiful harvest. They paid particular attention to saving grain.

Once, the militiamen of the brigade were to carry out military training. A rainstorm was raging. Some militiamen felt that to undergo training in such inclement weather would be too tough going. However, comrades of a small sub-detachment of the PLA who were to serve as instructors plunged into groping, crawling, rolling and fighting in the teeth of the wind and rain. In an earnest way, every act was demonstrated for the benefit of the militiamen. During rest hours, Hung Pen-kuo, secretary of the Party branch of the brigade and a militia political instructor, invited the comrades of the small sub-detachment to recount the heroic deeds of the commanders and fighters of this unit who doggedly stuck to their posts in a snowbound world in previous years. Under the inspiration of the PLA's heroic deeds, the militiamen buckled down to training in enemy-killing skills. The training assignment was successfully fulfilled. (Based on an NCNA dispatch)

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Deep Friendship Between Armymen and People in the Depths of the T'ienshan Mountains

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 25, 1972)

Tungfeng commune of Urumchi hsien, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, lies in the Shaerhtapan grasslands in the depths of the T'ienshan Mountains. Here the population comprises Kazakh, Uighur, Tatar, Hui, Han and other nationalities. In March this year, when a certain artillery unit came over here across mountains and ridges, the poor and miserable nomads and the commune member masses kept busy vacating houses and making milk tea for it. The PLA men were welcomed into their own carpeted rooms. Kazakh old poor nomad Hai Erh-han of Kaoch'ao production team spent the first moment she could spare to make a round of the unit's living quarters. She stealthily took away such torn or worn articles of clothing as she could find for mending and darning. Just as eagerly she snatched away the first bed coverings that required washing. Such passionate love showed by the Kazakh poor and miserable nomad for the fraternal soldiers moved everyone of the fighters to call her affectionately "Hai Erh-han ch'ieh-ch'ieh (Mother)."

One day in February last year, on his way back from a mission in another area, Ch'en Hsi-shuang, deputy head of a squad of the 9th company of a certain unit, lost his way, being unfamiliar with the snow-covered trails in the T'ienshan Mountains. No matter how he tried, he could not find his way out of the valley which was thickly covered with snow. This came to the notice of Sai-i-t'i-han who was herding sheep on a faraway peak. He immediately drove the sheep downhill and left them to the care of his daughter. Throwing himself onto a horse, he dashed off in the direction where the PLA fighter had gone. He kept spurring his horse on. But the curtain of blizzard-blurred night swallowed up the figure of Ch'en Hsi-hsiang. Sai-i-t'i-han had nothing to do but turn back to make a report to the army headquarters. Everywhere he passed he dropped word about the stranded PLA soldier. Many Uighur, Kazakh, Hui and Han peasants and nomads and coal mine workers, who had just supped and were ready to relax, enthusiastically stirred out in droves. Braving the wind-driven snow, they fanned out through several mountain ditches in different directions on a search. The wind blew with increasing fierceness and the snow came down in ever bigger flakes. Snow-laden mountain wind blew people's eyes shut. The temperature plummeted to 20-odd degrees below zero. Sai-i-t'i-han and people of various nationalities picked their way step by step, their flashlights lighting the way. They looked for footprints that had not yet been completely covered up by snow. After trudging across mountains and ridges for over 10 li, they at last found Ch'en Hsi-shuang on a rubble-littered hill. Ch'en Hsi-shuang's hands and feet had frozen numb. On discovering this, Sai-i-t'i-han took him up in his arms. He took off his own woollen stockings for him to wear. Ch'iao Ha-hsi of the Kazakh nationality, an armyman's dependent, who had come along, also took off his own boots and pulled them on Ch'en Hsi-shuang's feet. Ch'en Hsi-shuang was brought back safely to the military headquarters of the unit.

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WORKER-TECHNICIAN

Growth of a Worker Technician

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 25, 1972)

Worker technician Yao Chin-chung of Swatow Supersonic Electronic Appliances Works was originally a young worker with only a junior middle school cultural standard. For over ten years, especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, through the Party's care and training and the worker masses' education and help, he diligently studied culture and assiduously studied technology. From 1961, he turned out through research eleven kinds of supersonic wave injury detectors and inspection and surveying appliances.

Class Needs and Party Training

In 1960, under the new situation of the rapid industrial development in our country, to give Yao Chin-chung training, the Party organization let him take a hand in the trial manufacture of radio surveying instruments. But he thought that comprehensive, precision and advanced products of this sort could only be tackled by engineers and those who had been to college. As a repair man, he was unequal to the job. A leadership comrade saw what was in his mind and had a heart-to-heart talk with him. The comrade joined him in studying Chairman Mao's teaching. It was driven home to the worker that to build socialism, the working class must have its own force of technical cadres. He was helped in fostering a high ideal and a great ambition, shattering superstitions, emancipating his thinking and assiduously studying technology for the revolution. Other old workers also encouraged him, saying, "Little Yao, Chairman Mao calls on us to stage an assault on science and technology. We of the working class are masters of the country. We can in no way be unworthy of the expectations of Chairman Mao!" In this way, with the help of the leadership and the worker comrades, he settled down to carry out trial-manufacture work.

Not long after, the state was in urgent need of a supersonic human body diagnostic instrument. Under the cnouragement and support of the Party organization and the working masses, Yao Chin-chung, together with several workers, courageously took up this task. He knew nothing about the principles of supersonic technology. Nor did he have any experience. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Learn warfare through warfare," he took practice as a matter of immediate urgency. What he did not understand he set himself to learn. Ignorant of the structure and performance of medical instruments, he went to hospitals on holidays to survey and analyze existing supersonic diagnostic devices. When he ran into knotty technical problems, he joined the old workers in calling a "Chuko Liang" meeting. Collective wisdom was applied to a study and a solution. After fighting hard for one year, he produced a sample instrument. Following a process of experiment and improvement, he at last turned out a kind of supersonic diagnostic device. He won a 1964 national prize for new products.

In 1964, Yao Chin-chung continuously did research to produce a kind of supersonic brain diagnostic device and a metal injury detector. A welcome stride forward was taken along the road of scientific experiment. In October 1966, riding the east wind of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he again successfully manufactured a semi-conductor iron rail defect detector. His confidence in taking up technical studies and scientific research for the revolution was further strengthened.

In August 1968, the revolutionary committee of the works was successfully formed in the midst of two-class struggle and two-road struggle. Yao Chin-chung joined a "three-in-one" technical group. He was in charge of the scientific research work of the whole works. From 1968, with the help of the Party and the worker comrades, he successively trial-manufactured five new products including the metal injury detector. Last year, Yao Chin-chung gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. He has grown up rapidly on the red and expert road.

Hard Practice and Assiduous Study

Marx said, "Scientifically, there is no flat and even road to follow. Only those indefatigable and gritty people scaling a peak along a rugged and tortuous trail can hope to reach the top of glory." Yao Chin-chung's road of expedition in his assault on science and technology was replete with twists and turns and full of struggle.

The first time Yao Chin-chung got involved with scientific experiment was when he shared the trial manufacture of pulse oscillograph and calibration oscillograph-indicators. At that time, he knew not a thing about these things. He turned to the relevant books for an answer. But on turning the pages of a book, he just could not understand it. He thought that without theoretical knowledge, he could only seek a solution through extensive experiment. But after a spell, he found that such an approach did not help quicken the work pace. The confirmation of a datum generally took several dozen and even several hundred experiments. Involved was also a great degree of blindness.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Those with work experience must learn in the theoretical field and do serious reading." Personal experience made Yao Chin-chung see this truth. He was determined to break through the cultural and theoretical barriers. With the Party organization's concern and support, he joined a workers' spare-time school to study. His burning thirst for knowledge was matched with rugged perseverance. Multiple difficulties in study were overcome, as he assiduously studied for the revolution. Before the great cultural revolution, he persistently attended the workers' spare-time school for seven consecutive years. He took up politics, culture and science and technology. Thus, in over ten years, he studied and completed self-reliantly radio, mathematics, physics, chemistry and other important college majors. To learn something wholesome from foreign countries, he picked up several foreign languages. Now he could look up specialized and technical data in English and Japanese. With the help of dictionaries, he could also read and understand specialized and technical data in Russian and

German. From 1963, he seriously made a continuous practice of gathering, accumulating, translating and collating relevant technical data without any interruption.

In 1964, Yao Chin-chung was transferred to the laboratory. With the help of the Party organization and the worker masses, he doggedly applied Chairman Mao's brilliant "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" as a guide to scientific experiment. In the process of research and trial manufacture, he never divorced himself from labor physically or from the masses mentally. He learned from all those who had experience. For every item of trial-manufacture, he achieved the aim of "arriving at three relevant scenes." This meant arriving at the scene of the user unit before designing to make penetrating investigations and studies and an inspection and to learn things; bringing the designing program to the scene of the user unit before trial manufacture, so as to join the workers and technical personnel in discussion, study and revision; personally bringing sample devices to the scene of the user unit after successful trial manufacture, so as to humbly listen to workers' and technical personnel's assessments and opinions of the appliances in their actual practice.

In April 1969, Yao Chin-chung took up the Party-assigned task of trial-manufacturing our country's first ten megacycle metal injury detector. The trial production of this appliance involved a relatively complicated process. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "To investigate is to solve problems," he went to the relevant departments and units on an inspection visit. He acquired the necessary knowledge and various important data about the designing of the device. Back in the factory, he joined comrades in repeatedly testing the 70-odd electronic tubes, 700-plus elements and 1,000-odd circuits of the device one by one and evolving new circuit laws. In one month alone, he confirmed several principal data and drew over 1,500 diagrams. Later, he again went deep into the midst of workshops to humbly approach workers for advice. Through relying on mass wisdom, technically knotty problems in designing and trial manufacture were solved. In four months, this task was fulfilled with flying colors.

Continuous Revolution and Continuous Creation of the New

Last year, after scoring certain achievements in scientific experiment, Yao Chin-chung for a time developed an inclination toward relaxation and self-complacency. He thought, "For over ten years, I have had 'enough of it' studying science and technology and carrying out scientific experiments. Now, I should heave a sigh of relief." At this time, the state handed down to this factory the task of trial-producing a non-metallic injury detector. The leadership wanted him to preside over this trial-production job. He thought, "What I got involved with before were metal injury detectors and human body diagnostic appliances. I have never touched a non-metallic injury detector before. I have not the least knowledge about its performance. The technique involved is new. The demands are exacting. Time allowed is short. Great difficulties are involved in the job." When Yao Chin-chung was in a state of indecision, a comrade of the Party branch engaged him in a

heart-to-heart talk. Yao Chin-chung was given ideological and political line education and led to recall the history of his own growth and the history of two-class struggle and two-road struggle in the area of scientific experiment. He was made to realize that only through making continuous ideological revolution can something new be continuously created technically. Therefore, he resolutely committed himself to the trial-manufacture assignment. He was determined to study new technique and study new problems to create a new device.

This kind of injury detector calls for detecting a flaw the size of a needle hole in a non-metallic substance. Projection must be adopted for the detection process. This is in sharp contrast with the reflection process formerly adopted by the factory in the manufacture of metal injury detectors. He made a serious analysis and study of the features of non-metallig injury detection. It was found that such substance had a great degenerating effect on supersonic waves and could be penetrated only with the adoption of a relatively low frequency. However, a low frequency would lead to low sensitivity which made detection of such a small flaw impossible. He brought the problem to the workshop. He joined the workers and technical personnel in making repeated researches. After over a month of repeated tests, he at last found out the ideal circuit structure. The hurdle of projection was cleared.

With the problem of projection solved, to make the device "more perfect," he plunged into the battle to raise the automation level of the device. The trial-production task was successfully fulfilled three months ahead of schedule. After assessment by the relevant departments and practical application in the user unit, performance was proved to be up to an advanced standard.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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TIBET

The Highest City in the World

- A visit to Shihch'üanho chen on the Ali Plateau in Tibet

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 26, 1972)

Shihch'üanho chen, the capital of Ali district in Tibet, is situated on the Ali Plateau 4,300 meters above sea level, and before the liberation, it was called a "hell for serfs." Three lofty mountains, the Koulkum, the Kangtis, and the Himalaya rise majestically around Shihch'üanho chen, forming a magnificent view. In the past, the land there was covered with red willow without a sign of human habitation. After the opening to traffic of the Sinkiang-Tibet highway, building materials were brought in from the heartland and a new city began to emerge from the barren sand.

At present, the endless expanse of red willow screens from glare the closely linked cluster of steel and concrete structures, and the sparkling water of the Shihch'üanho River bisects the town from the east to the west. Highways descend like bands of colored ribbons winding their way from the top of the mountain toward the town. This new city on the plateau has now increased its inhabitants to more than 1,000 people. It has become the political center of Ali district, and a nerve center on the Sinkiang-Tibet highway. People call it "A pearl tied in golden ribbons."

In Shihch'üanho chen, a crystallization of the earnest concern of the Party and the state as well as the people of the heartland for the Tibetan people could be found everywhere on the plateau. In the past, throughout the whole 350,000 square kilometers of the Ali Plateau, there was not a single store. To buy commodities of everyday use, the pastoral people had to drive their flock of sheep, carry their wool and salt, and travel great distances in order to barter things. They experienced great hardship and were cheated and swindled endlessly.

Now, there is a departmental store in Shihch'üanho chen, and the shelves are filled with commodities from all parts of the motherland. Hundreds of trucks are bringing in a continuous flow of goods to the plateau, and every year, the amount of goods imported and the sales of commodities are showing increases of more than 40 times over that in the initial period of the democratic reform. A kind of Tibetan boots, produced in Shanghai in the form of tennis shoes, has thicker soles and canvas uppers. It not only can withstand sleet and snow, but is also longer lasting than most other footwear at the same time, and a pair is only equivalent in value to eight catties of wool. Formerly, eight catties of wool could only get a yard of poor quality cloth in exchange.

Formerly, the pastoral people had to use 15 catties of wool to barter for a catty of "Hsiungts'ungch'a" (a tea that had been brewed before and re-dried in the sun). Now, with only three catties of wool, they are able to buy a catty of first-quality tea brick. A responsible member of the

store told us, to transport goods to the plateau, the average cost of transportation works out from 50 cents to one yuan a catty, and this is being paid for by the state.

At present, departmental stores are set up in seven of the hsien in Ali district, and various ch'ü and the greater part of villages (communes) have also set up sales and marketing cooperatives or agency centers.

On a festival day, we were guests at the house of Tzujenyangtsung, a woman worker at the Ali Leather and Wool Processing Plant. On the one hand she treated us to some barley beer and butter cake she made herself, and on the other hand explained to us what she did on the festival day. When we mentioned the change in her livelihood, Tzujenyangtsung glowed with excitement and happiness. Her family had bought a large sheep and four catties of yak butter for the festival day, as well as egg noodles from Peking, butter candy from Shanghai and walnut and raisin from Sinkiang. She told us that the flour she bought for the festival day was more than the amount of "jo" (a barley meal) she used to have in a whole year before the liberation. Pointing to her spacious brick house and the brand new Tibetan rug and silk cover, she said with emotion, "The plateau must have a sun before there can be abundant water and grass. The Tibetn people must have the Communist Party to deliver them before they can make their way from hell to paradise!"

Tzujenyangtsung was given at the age of fifteen to a manorial lord as a "Langsheng" 9household slave). Summer and winter she had to sleep in the sheep pen, and wore a broken and patched lambskin sheath, which served her both as a garment during the day and a blanket at night. After the democratic reform, Tzujenyangtsung studied culture at a literacy evening school, and later, became the first generation of woolen textile workers in Ali. Her husband is working in a department under the Ali Administrative District, and both her daughters are graduates from the Tibetan Nationality Institute. One is serving as a hsien cadre, and the other has joined the PLA.

East of Shihch'üanho chen rises a tall chimney, and from a score of surrounding buildings, the sound of machines could be heard. This is the Ali Agricultural Implements Manufacturing Plant.

Sonanchienchen, the deputy director of the plant, a Party member who came from a serf background, led us on a tour of the forging,machine and repair workshops. He informed us that the building of such a plant in the high and remote Ali was a thing undreamed of in the past. Under the society of the feudal serf system, there was a serious shortage of implements, and many places had remained at the primitive stage of using flintstone to obtain fire, using bone needles for sewing and using ram's horns for tilling the soil. After the democratic reform, mechanized and semi-mechanized agricultural implements as well as instruments of transportation began to appear on the plateau. In the year before last, Ali Administrative District decided to build an agricultural implements manufacturing plant in Shihch'üanho chen, and also decided to place him in charge as deputy director of this plant, so he resolved to contribute his energy for the development of industry on the plateau.

The birth of this agricultural implements manufacturing plant has brought an end to the history of the lack of industry in Ali Plateau. Last year this plant carried out minor and intermediate repairs on more than 250 tracks, manufactured 21 types of small and medium-size farming implements, totalling more than 1,400 pieces (sets). At the same time, this plant had trained the first generation of technicians in Ali.

With the help and impetus given by the Agricultural Implements Manufacturing Plant, many of the people's communes on Ali Plateau have set up handicraft industry teams and an implement innovation upsurge is shaping up. Formerly, an able-bodied laborer, using a stone mill, would only turn out a handful of barley meal a day, which could barely suffice a family of five for two days. Now, using a mill turned by hydraulic power, efficiency has been increased by more than 30 times. The use of horse-drawn leveller for working in the field has proved more efficient than the use of the Kalu (hoe) by 25 times.

The Party and the state are very much concerned about the health of the people in Ali. In the second year after the democratic reform, they have set up a hospital of the administrative district there. The hospital at present has more than 80 rooms, over 90 medical personnel and 50 sick beds, as well as over ten clinics. In the past several years, the state has transferred a large number of medical workers from the heartland. They have on the one hand made house calls and took medicine to the homes of the emancipated serfs, and trained Tibetan doctors on the other. Now, every hsien in Ali has a hospital that is beginning to grow in scale, various districts and people's communes have set up health clinics, and most of the production brigades have "barefoot doctors" who are not separated from production. Because of the special attention paid by the state to the minority nationalities in the frontier, free medical treatment has been universally carried out from the cities to rural and pastoral areas.

Before the liberation, aside from a small handful of lamas being able to acquire feudal culture in temple schools, the tens of thousands of serfs in Ali were denied the chance to learn a single character. In 1963, the first primary school was started in Ali. At present, more than 90 percent of the villages (communes) are operating primary schools, and some of the places have also set up adult literacy evening schools. As most of them are mobile, lessons are being taught where the pasturing is carried out.

Shihch'Uanho chen has become a flourishing socialist new countryside on the plateau. Here everything has changed, and symbolizing 13 years after breaking the bonds of the feudal serf system, Ali Plateau has taken a leap over the gap of several centuries.

- By NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

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SINKIANG

In the Happy Land of the Iliho River

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 26, 1972)

In the land of the Iliho River in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region live people of such nationalities as the Kazakh, Uighur, Sibo and Uzbek. There, the pastoral farms have an abundance of water and grass, and the fields are rich and fertile. During the great proletarian cultural revolution there was further development in agricultural and pastoral production as well as in local industry in the Ili district. Comparing 1971 with 1969 when the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou revolutionary committee was first established, the total number of livestock in this district showed an increase of 16.7 percent, the total yield of grain showed an increase of 6.9 percent, total value of industrial output showed an increase of 63.5 percent, and savings in towns and villages showed an increase of 25 percent.

Following the development of production and constant improvement in the livelihood of the people, the cultural livelihood of the people of various nationalities in Ili valley has become richer and more active. Various cities and towns as well as many rural villages and pastoral farms have their own cultural centers. The pastoral people and commune members are able to read publications and journals published in Uighur, Kazakh, Mongolian and Han, and people of various nationalities in the agricultural and pastoral areas can watch movies regularly. In snow-covered mountains and gorges seldom frequented by people in the past, many pastoral farms have now been set up, and the people there are also able to receive broadcasted entertainment and cutural shows.

In autumn, mass cultural and entertainment activities are developed extensively in the valley of the Iliho River. In every free period after work or in the evening, people of various nationalities would often gather by themselves on the grassy ground, under the shade of trees by the road side, or in orchards and vineyards, beating Tapu drums or playing the tungpula, singing and dancing or clapping their hands in time to the music.

Under the illumination of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art, revolutionary model plays are being staged in an extensive manner in the Iliho River valley. The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Song, Dance and Play Theater has written scores for the traditional "12 Mukamu" music, and performed and sang "The Red Lantern" in Uighur. Since its performance in Ining municipality, it has been welcomed by the people of various nationalities.

At present, regardless of hwether in populous hsien and cities on in remote and distant snow-covered mountains and grasslands, everywhere could be heard some of the cadres, students, and pastoral people of various nationalities, singing excerpts from the revolutionary model plays in the languages of the various nationalities.

Woman singer Anmei, a poor peasant of the Sibo nationality, was formerly a commune member of Tungfanghung commune in Ch'apuch'aerh Sibo Autonomous Hsien. While working, she learned many scenes of revolutionary model plays and revolutionary songs and regularly sang for the commune members. She has been made a member of the song and dance troupe of the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou.

In recent years, there has been a new development of traditional cultural and entertainment activities on the Ili grasslands. The Aken (folk artists) of the Kazakh nationality are born and raised in the grassland and have lived among the people. While taking part in the three great revolutionary movements, they have also at the same time actively written and sang new songs eulogizing Chairman Mao,the great leader of various nationality people, and eulogizing the great Chinese Communist Party. They have improved on the former style of playing and singing alone, and changed that into recitation, duet, solo, singing, male and female duets and singing accompanied by the tungpula.

On the Nalat'i grassland by the bank of the Kungnaiszuho River, poor herdsman Apulashih, an "Aken" of the Kazakh nationality, his mother, wife and children, are all seven of them a family of singers. They have composed and written many music and singing programs which they enthusiastically performed for the poor and lower-middle herdsmen.

Limat'ai, an old "Aken" from the T'ek'oszu grassland, who had been to Peking for the National Day celebrations, for 23 years since the liberation, has all along persisted in playing and singing at cultural activities. He sings warmly the song he composed eulogizing Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, and eulogizing the happy new life of the people in the grassland, and this is his song.

"Though there are but two chords in a Tungpula,
Yet ten thousand tunes can be played with it.
The melodies' infinite variety
Cannot the blessings of the grassland portray."

"Lifting our voices and bursting into song,
Let us sing together these songs of thanks now,
The countless livestock on the grassland cannot
Equal the love of the Party and Chairman Mao."

(NCNA)

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PLA FARM

Tibet Army Farm Sets Winter Wheat Record

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 24, 1972)

an army farm in tibet set a new per unit winter wheat record this year in fields averaging 3,850 metres above sea level after overcoming serious drought and hail. yield on 636 hectares averaged three tons per hectare, reaching seven and a half tons on 2.8 hectares.

ninetyeight per cent of the workers and young reclaimers of pengpo farm of this production and construction unit of the chinese people's liberation army are emancipated serfs of tibetan nationality whose forefathers had planted chingko barley for generations. established in 1960, this farm tried growing winter wheat several years but failed. the farm party committee led the masses in analyzing the causes. they found out that they had mechanically adopted the planting method of inland areas without allowing for the weather on the cold highland. the farm renewed the experiment in 1966. first three hectares were planted in the no. 10 production team a little below the average altitude. sowing was done somewhat earlier than usual. the wheat shoots were protected over the winter and irrigated in line with the short frost-free period and sharp variation in temperature between day and night. yield averaged 5.07 tons per hectare. a later experiment was made on 13 hectares in another production team nearly 4,000 metres above sea level. they overcame serious drought and got an average of 2.93 tons per hectare despite poor soil and water resources.

the farm's experience over the past six years shows that a high, stable yield of winter wheat can be obtained on a fairly large area. the no. ten production team, which began to grow this crop in 1966, has reaped around 3.75 tons per hectare over the past six years. all eleven production teams of the farm last year harvested three to five times as much winter wheat as the yield of barley per hectare.

a group of 28 men improved some 53 hectares of land by replacing 200,000 baskets of stone cleared out with the same amount of good soil brought in. this helped achieve a high yield. to irrigate their wheat, over 1,000 reclaimers worked hard for two springs and completed a 21-kilometre-long trunk canal.

TSAIDAM BASIN

Thriving Tsaidam Basin

(NCNA-English Sining, Sept. 24, 1972)

oil wells, iron and steel plants, coal and non-ferrous metals mines and machine-building factories now dot the landscape of tsaidam basin, one of china's three biggest basins.

grain deficient in the past, the basin now produces more than enough grain for its own consumption. the number of livestock is five times that of the early post-liberation period.

tsaidam covers an area of over 300,000 square kilometres 3,000 metres above sea level. the mean annual temperature is four point five degrees, the frost-free period is short, and evaporation is eleven times precipitation. the nomadic people of mongolian, tibetan and kazakh nationalities before liberation lived and pastured only around the oases in the eastern part of the basin. though the basin has rich mineral resources, the people could not work them then.

chairman mao teaches: "socialism has freed not only the labouring people and the means of production from the old society, but also the vast realm of nature which could not be made use of in the old society."

not long after liberation, the people's government sent geological teams to tsaidam to locate mineral resources. the emancipated people of the minority nationalities began building up the area. under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", builders converged on tsaidam from all parts of the country in 1958 and joined the local people in accelerating the socialist construction. work on mines, factories and farms began in a big way. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the multi-national people have displayed still greater initiative in construction.

the chinghai petroleum administration was the basin's first enterprise. during the cultural revolution, contingents of builders went to the western part of tsaidam where conditions were more difficult to open a second oilfield. extraction began in a matter of two years.

not long after liberation, the people built the chinghai-tibet and chinghai-sinkiang highways across the basin. camels have been replaced by motor vehicles running along a total of 4,900 kilometres of roads.

the local industry has also expanded. since the cultural revolution, small cement plants, coal and copper mines,

chemical fertilizer plants and power stations, have gone up. the total output value in 1971 was double the 1965 figure.

the growth of local industry has promoted tsaidam's agriculture and animal husbandry. all the state-run farms and most of the people's communes and production brigades have by and large mechanized ploughing, sowing, harvesting and husking. the tsaidam people have reclaimed large stretches of wasteland in an effort to raise farm production. tsaidam's crop area is now over 60 times that in the early post-liberation period. an example of tsaidam's agricultural growth is the once grain-deficient hsiaotsaohuo production brigade in the southernmost part of the basin. relying on their collective strength and with state help, the brigade's peasants of mongolian and han nationalities during the cultural revolution built a 12-kilometre-long underground canal to bring in melted snow from the kunlun mountains to irrigate farmland. they reclaimed more than 133 hectares of wasteland and reaped 95 tons of grain in 1971. grain output this year was double that.

the herdsmen embarked on the road of collectivization step by step after liberation. they have improved the area and turned dry grasslands into fertile pastures. with state help, the livestock breeding area has set up a basin-wide veterinary service. the herdsmen are trying their best to improve animal strains and raise the quality of products.

the living standards of the people have risen greatly. the income of the kazakh herdsmen on the artunchuke grasslands was 70 per cent more last year than in 1958 when the communes were set up. most of the 207 households have sewing machines and transistor radios.

DROUGHT

North China Hsien Defeats Long-standing Drought

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 24, 1972)

an advanced agricultural unit in north china's shansi province, hsiyang county has built more than 900 small water control projects and defeated a seven-month-long drought this year.

different ways of building water control projects were worked out to suit different conditions.

the communes and production brigades on the hills or in the ravines built reservoirs to hold back mountain torrents. new small reservoirs are going up along rivers of the county. the brigades with abundant underground water are digging several hundred wells.

where geographical conditions are not suitable for building reservoirs or where there is no underground water, the people worked out other ways to overcome the shortage of water. the nannao brigade is situated on a mountain top. people had to carry water up from the foot of the mountain in the past. now the brigade has blasted the rocky mountain top and built a reservoir there. a water-raising system is being installed to conduct water uphill into the reservoir. when the project is completed this autumn, 20 hectares of hilly land will be put under irrigation.

similar reservoirs and water-raising systems are being put up in around 300 places in hsiyang county.

INDUSTRY

Central China City Expands Industry

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Sept. 25, 1972)

the central china city of chengchow has become a rising industrial centre of nearly 1,000 plants and mining enterprises. total industrial output value rose 7 per cent since the beginning of the year, compared with the corresponding period of last year. quality has been improved and production cost and consumption of raw material lowered.

chengchow had only a few handicraft undertakings under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries. after liberation, the people began to set up industry step by step by making use of local resources under the leadership of the chinese communist party and the people's government. this included the textile, machinery, power, metallurgical, coal, electronics, chemical, light and pharmaceutical industries. 1,500 varieties of products are now turned out.

situated in a cotton-growing area, the city had by 1959 added six cotton mills with 430,000 spindles and 40,000 looms. the city is producing more than 200 kinds of textile, printing and dyeing machines and chemical fibre making equipment.

the chengchow area abounds in tobacco. after liberation, the two cigarette making handicraft shops were merged into the chengchow cigarette factory that has grown into a factory with 2,000 workers and modern equipment. cigarette making and packaging are mechanized.

the farm machinery industry has been built in accordance with the general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy. in the revolutionary

spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers and cadres during the cultural revolution built and expanded factories that turn out tractors, diesel engines, electric motors, pumps and machinery for processing farm produce. the present output of diesel engines is 14.5 times the pre-cultural revolution figure, transformers 8.4 times and electric motors 6.1 times. insecticides and fertilizer output has increased greatly.

the city has now over 300 small factories run by neighbourhoods with the help of big factories. these small factories turn out many products from material discarded by big factories. products include soda ash, polyethylene and other industrial materials and many kinds of consumer goods.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Kuo Mo-jo Fetes Delegation of Tirana State University

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the albanian state university of tirana led by agim mero, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and rector of the university.

the visiting delegation is here to sign the 1972-1973 executive plan for scientific cooperation between the albanian state university of tirana and the chinese academy of sciences.

among the guests were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here.

present were wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of organizations concerned and scientists, including wu heng, yueh chih-chien, hao meng-pi, wang ming-hsiu, chen chen-chi, pan chun, liu ta-kang, chen ping, shih lin-feng, wu liang-yung and fan cheng-tso.

prior to the banquet, comrade kuo mo-jo met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all comrades on the albanian delegation.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Chinese Leaders Greet National Day of Arab Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to abdu rahman al eriani, president of the republican council, and mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister, of the arab republic of yemen, warmly greeting

the national day of the arab republic of yemen. full text of the message reads:

his excellency abdu rahman al eriani, president of the republican council of the arab republic of yemen,

his excellency mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister of the arab republic of yemen,

sana

on the occasion of the national day of the arab republic of yemen, we wish to extend warm congratulations to your excellencies and the government and people of the arab republic of yemen on behalf of the chinese government and people.

there exists a profound traditional friendship between the peoples of china and the arab republic of yemen. we are convinced that the friendship between the chinese and yemeni peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the governments of our two countries will surely grow stronger and develop daily on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

may your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, september 25, 1972

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Sanaa

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Sept. 24, 1972)

a chinese government delegation led by kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, arrived here yesterday afternoon by car from hodeidah, a port city of the yemen arab republic. it arrived in hodeidah by air yesterday morning.

the delegation came here to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the yemen arab republic and for a goodwill visit at the invitation of the government of the republic. present at the hodeidah airport to welcome the delegation were ahmed el raeyni, under-secretary of the ministry of communications, and ali abu al-rejal, under-secretary of the ministry of public works, who went to the port city all the way from the

capital. sinan abu tohoum, governor of hodeidah province, and lieutenant colonel mohammed ashashi, commander of hodeidah military region, were also present.

also present at the airport was chinese ambassador wang jo-chieh, member of the delegation.

AUTOMATION CONTROL

Vice Chairmen of Committees of International Federation of Automation Control Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1972)

professor arira nomoto and dr. henri nathan apter, vice-chairmen of the committees of the international federation of automation control, arrived here separately yesterday evening and this morning for a visit at the invitation of the chinese automation society.

they were greeted by yang chia-chih and chu yung-hsing, leading members of the host society.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Ni Chih-fu Meets and Fetes British Trade Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1972)

ni chih-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, this afternoon met with and gave a banquet for all members of the delegation of the amalgamated union of engineering workers of britain led by hugh p. scanlon. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including li hsiao-pai, han hsi-ya and tang kai.

the british delegation arrived here in separate groups on september 12 and 22. they visited shenyang, anshan, fushun, shanghai and nanking. they will leave for home in groups on september 26 and 29.

CHINA AND IRAN

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran Leaves Sian for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Sian, Sept. 24, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, and her mother madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and other distinguished iranian guests who are accompanying her imperial majesty wound up their visit to sian and left for shanghai by special plane this afternoon. they are accompanied by chinese vice-premier li nsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

they were seen off at the airport by li jui-shan, chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife wang su-lan; hu wei, hsiao chun and fang sheng-pu, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; and sun chang-hsing, chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee.

leaving for shanghai by the same plane were iranian ambassador to china abbas aram, chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih, and leading members of departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien and lin ai-li who are accompanying her imperial majesty on the visit.

while in sian, her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and the other distinguished iranian guests visited the shensi provincial museum, the panpo museum and the tayen pagoda in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, and chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee li jui-shan and his wife wang su-lan. the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome by the local people wherever they went.

at the shensi provincial museum the iranian guests viewed with keen interest the stone carvings, commemorative stone tablets, persian silver coins and other articles unearthed in sian, the starting point of the "silk road". these articles reflect the friendly contacts, cultural exchange and economic ties between the chinese and iranian peoples. while her imperial majesty farah pahlavi heard an account of the "silk road", li jui-shan presented her with a piece of tang dynasty tri-colour pottery -- a silk-laden camel. her imperial majesty expressed thanks for this friendly gift.

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 24, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, and mother of the shahbanou madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and other distinguished iranian guests who are accompanying her imperial majesty arrived here from sian by special plane this afternoon in the company of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by chang chun-chiao, chairman, ma tien-shui and wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen, and chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu and lu mei-ying, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than two thousand local people.

shanghai airport today flew the national flags of iran and china and was bedecked with colourful banners. as her imperial majesty and the other distinguished iranian guests alighted from the plane amid cheers, chang chun-chiao and others went forward to cordially shake hands with them and express warm welcome to them. children presented bouquets to her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda, minister abdolazim valian and mrs. farokhrou parsai.

accompanied by chang chun-chiao and li hsien-nien, the shahbanou and the other distinguished iranian guests walked round to meet the crowd of welcomers. in a scene of jubilation, people beat drums and gongs, youngsters performed dances and others waved flowers and streamers amid cheers of "long live the friendship between the people of china and iran exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" the shahbanou and the other guests waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

arriving in shanghai by the same plane were iranian ambassador to china abbas aram, chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih, and leading members of departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien and lin ai-li, who are accompanying the shahbanou on the visit.

chang chun-chiao gave a banquet in the evening to warmly welcome her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and the other distinguished iranian guests.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei attended.

chang chun-chiao and her imperial majesty farah pahlavi spoke at the banquet which was filled with a friendly atmosphere.

chang chun-chiao extended a warm welcome to her imperial majesty and the other distinguished iranian guests. he said: "iran is a country with an ancient civilization. friendly contact between china and iran started more than 2,000 years ago. we note with pleasure that this traditional friendship has been restored and developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi and her royal highness princess fatemeh pahlavi visited shanghai last year, leaving a deep impression on the shanghai people. the current visit of her imperial majesty and the other distinguished iranian guests has brought the shanghai people the profound friendship of the iranian people. we warmly congratulate the iranian government and people under the leadership of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahbanshah of iran, on their new successes in safeguarding state sovereignty and national resources and in national construction." on behalf of the shanghai people, chang chun-chiao paid cordial regards to the iranian people.

in her imperial majesty's speech, shahbanou farah pahlavi thanked the people of shanghai for the warm welcome they accorded her and her entourage. she said: "the sincere feelings the chinese people have shown us during our stay in china reflect the understanding and friendship between the governments and people of our two countries. they have left a deep impression on us. i will bring such warm, friendly feelings of the chinese people to my people as the best gift from this visit to the people's republic of china."

shahbanou farah pahlavi said: "i believe my visit here in the next two days will deepen my understanding of the all-round progress made by the chinese people and enrich the valuable experience which i have gained during this visit." she wished the shanghai people greater success.

the speeches were warmly applauded.

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, and mother of the shahbanou madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and the other distinguished iranian guests who are accompanying her imperial majesty visited places in shanghai today and were given a warm welcome.

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and the other distinguished guests visited the huashan hospital and the shanghai industrial exhibition in the company of chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. the guests saw the application

of anaesthetic acupuncture in surgical operations at the hospital. they inspected industrial products and art handicraft products on display at the shanghai industrial exhibition. at the end of the visit, her imperial majesty farah pahlavi said to a leading member of the exhibition: "i wish you still greater success."

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and the other distinguished iranian guests visited the shanghai children's palace and a jade carving factory and went sightseeing in the city this afternoon in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

several hundred children lined the route, singing and dancing, to welcome the distinguished guests when they came to the children's palace. the visitors inspected the extra-curricula activities by the children covering music, dancing, embroidery, painting, games and other items. children of the embroidery group presented pieces of woolen needlepoint and embroidery works to her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, madame farideh diba and prime minister amir abbas hoveyda. they asked her imperial majesty to convey their greetings to the iranian people and children. her imperial majesty promised to carry their works to the iranian children.

also accompanying the distinguished iranian guests on the visits were ma tien-shui and wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chen hsin-jen, chinese ambassador to iran, and his wife hsiao chih; and chu chuan-hsien and lin ai-li, leading members of the departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry.

this evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee arranged a soiree in honour of her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and the other distinguished iranian guests.

chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien and lin chia-mei accompanied the guests in watching an acrobatic show.

at the end of the performance, her imperial majesty presented the acrobats with a basket of flowers and congratulated them on their success.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Sept. 24, 1972)

chou hua-min, vice minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, and his three-member party arrived here this morning on a friendly visit at the invitation of the italian foreign trade ministry. he will preside over the opening ceremony here of the chinese economic and trade exhibition.

welcoming him at the airport were giulio orlando, vice minister of foreign trade, giulio fucito, director of the trade development department of the foreign trade ministry, vincenzo loreto, vice president of the italian institute for foreign trade, and angelo giaroli, head of the promotion department of the institute.

shen ping, chinese ambassador to italy, and wang yao-ting, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition delegation, were also at the airport.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1972)

prime minister kakuei tanaka of japan arrived here from tokyo this morning by special plane with the national flags of japan and china on its nose, for a visit to china at the invitation of chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, to negotiate and settle the question of the normalization of relations between china and japan. he is accompanied by masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat, and others.

greeting them at the airport were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission and vice-chairman of the national defence council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister

of foreign trade; liao cheng-chih, adviser to the ministry of foreign affairs and president of the china-japan friendship association; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; and others.

peking airport today flew the national flag of the people's republic of china and the national flag of japan. prime minister kakuei tanaka, foreign minister masayoshi ohira and chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido and others alighted from the plane at 11:30 a.m. chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, kuo mo-jo, chou chien-jen, chi peng-fei and others shook hands with them and welcomed them.

a welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of japan and china. prime minister kakuei tanaka, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the members of prime minister kakuei tanaka's party are kenzo yoshida, director-general of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; masuo takashima, director-general of the treaties bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; akitane kiuchi, tadashi sugihara and keiichi konaga, private secretaries to the prime minister; shigezo hayasaka, secretary (personal) to the prime minister; shinva nishida, private secretary to the chief of the cabinet secretariat; toshio tanaka, secretary (personal) to the prime minister; teruji akiyama, head of the regional policy division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; shinichiro asao, head of the press division of the public information and cultural affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; hiroshi hashimoto, head of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; and takakazu kuriyama, head of the treaties division of the treaties bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs. also accompanying prime minister kakuei tanaka on the visit are the press corps and technical personnel.

also present at the airport were:

hu yu-chih and lin chiao-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

leading members of departments concerned and personages from various circles, including fu hao, yu sang, chou pei-yuan, hsieh ping-hsin, liu hsi-wen, chang hsiang-shan, wang hai-jung, su chieh, hsieh hsin-ho, shih shao-hua, li meng-hua, yen chun, hao chung-shih, wu chung, yang teh-chung, shen kuang, ma jen-hui, wang yeh-chiu, kao fu-yu, lu wei-chao, han hsu, peng hua, wang hsiao-yun, chang chan-wu, tung lin, kao chien-chung, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yi, chuang tse-tung, liu yuan, wang ping-yu,

wu chien-hua, cheng kang, kao o, liu hua, li meng-ching, ma yu-chen, lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien and chiang pei-chu.

present were also kaheita okazaki, shunichi matsumoto and tomoharu okubo, leading members of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan who are now in peking; and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and kimio fujida and eiichi himeno, representatives of the liaison office, and their family members.

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, held talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat, kenzo yoshida, director-general of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, masuo takashima, director-general of the treaties bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, akitane kiuchi, private secretary to the prime minister, hiroshi hashimoto, head of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, takakazu kuriyama, head of the treaties division of the treaties bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, and atsushi hatakenaka, staff member of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, foreign minister, liao cheng-chih, adviser to the foreign ministry and president of the china-japan friendship association, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, chang hsiang-shan, adviser to the foreign ministry, and lu wei-chao, director, wang hsiao-yun, deputy director, and chen kang, division chief, of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and staff members lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien, lien cheng-pao and chao chung-hsin.

prior to the talks, the participants on the two sides had a friendly meeting.

present at the meeting were other japanese and chinese personnel. they were members of the japanese prime minister's party tadashi sugihara, keiichi konaga, shigezo hayasaka, shinya nishida, teruji akiyama, shinichiro asao, hajime morita, hiroaki fujii and masaki saito; and leading members of chinese departments concerned yu sang, wang hai-jung, yang teh-chung, han hsu, peng hua, kao chien-chung, kao o, liu hua, li meng-ching and ma yu-chen.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet in Honor of Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, gave a banquet in honour of kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, this evening at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people.

in the banquet hall hung the national flag of japan and the national flag of the people's republic of china. premier chou en-lai and prime minister kakuei tanaka proposed toasts at the banquet (full text to be released separately). after their toasts, the band played the national anthems of japan and china. during the banquet the band played japanese tunes "sakura sakura", "sado okesa" and "konpira funefune" and chinese tunes "great peking", "ode to the socialist motherland" and selections from "the white-haired girl".

attending the banquet on the japanese side were masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat, and other members of the prime minister's party including kenzo yoshida, masuo takashima, akitane kiuchi, tadashi sugihara, keiichi konaga, shigezo hayasaka, shinya nishida, toshio tanaka, teruji akiyama, shinichiro asao, hiroshi hashimoto and takakazu kuriyama. also present were the accompanying japanese press corps and technical personnel.

present on the occasion were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission and vice-chairman of the national defence council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; ngapo ngawang jigme and chou chien-jen, vice-chairmen of the n.p.c. standing committee; fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national defence council and vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; liao cheng-chih, adviser to the foreign ministry and president of the china-japan friendship association; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; yu sang, vice-minister of public security; wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; and others.

present at the banquet were kaheita okazaki, shunichi matsumoto and tomoharu okubo, leading members of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan who are now in peking; and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of

the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and kimio fujida and eiichi himeno, representatives of the liaison office, and their families.

also present at the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hu yu-chih, lin chiao-chih and mao yi-sheng;

leading members of chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and peking press circles ma wen-po, fu hao, li ching-chuan, kuang jen-nung, ma jen-hui, su chieh, hsieh hsin-ho, hao chung-shih, chiao pei-hsin, wang yeh-chiu, yen chun, chih chun, wu chung, wu ching-tung, shen kuang, liu cheng-ching, chu mu-chih, chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, teng kang, wu leng-hsi, lu ying, tai cheng-yuan, tung lin, chang hsiang-shan, liu hsi-wen, wang hai-jung, lu wei-chao, wang hsiao-yun, han hsu, peng hua, chang tsan-ming, an chih-yuan, yang teh-chung, ti fu-tsai, kao fu-yu, ting chiao, ting kuo-yu, hsieh ching-yi and sun ping-hua;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference chou pei-yuan, liu fei, chu yun-shan and jung yi-jen; members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee cheng tung-kuo and tu yu-ming; noted personage cheng ssu-yuan; and chao pu-chu, a leading member of the buddhist association of china; and

personages from foreign trade, scientific, art, cultural and sports circles including li hsi-fu, wu chieh-ping, wu wei-jan, wu huan-hsing, chou yi-liang, hsieh ping-hsin, ku yuan, li meng-hua, sung chung, chuang tse-tung, yu hui-yung, hao liang and liu ching-tang.

Premier Chou En-lai's Toast at Banquet in Honor of Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1972)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's toast at the banquet given here this evening in honour of japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka:

your excellency respected prime minister kakuei tanaka,
distinguished guests from japan,
friends and comrades,

we are glad that his excellency kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, has come to visit our country upon

invitation to negotiate and settle the question of the normalization of relations between china and japan. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government, i express warm welcome to prime minister tanaka and the other distinguished guests from japan.

prime minister tanaka's visit to china opens a new page in the history of sino-japanese relations. friendly contacts and cultural exchanges between our two countries have a history of two thousand years, and our two peoples have forged a profound friendship; all this we should treasure. however, in the half-century after 1894, owing to the japanese militarists' aggression against china, the chinese people were made to endure tremendous disasters and the japanese people, too, suffered a great deal from it. the past not forgotten is a guide for the future. we should firmly bear the experience and the lesson in mind. following chairman mao tsetung's teachings, the chinese people make a strict distinction between the very few militarists and the broad masses of the japanese people. therefore, since the founding of the people's republic of china, although the state of war between the two countries has not been declared terminated, friendly contacts and trade relations between the chinese and japanese peoples have continuously developed instead of being interrupted. in the past few years, the number of japanese friends visiting china each year exceeded the number of friends from other countries and the volume of china's trade with japan based on equality and mutual benefit surpassed that with other countries. this has created favourable conditions for the normalization of sino-japanese relations.

at present, tremendous changes are taking place in the world situation. after assuming office, prime minister tanaka resolutely put forward a new policy towards china, stated that the normalization of relations with the people's republic of china would be expedited and expressed full understanding of china's three principles for the restoration of diplomatic relations and has, to this end, taken practical steps. proceeding from its consistent stand, the chinese government has made positive response. there is already a good basis for the normalization of relations between the two countries. it is the common desire of the chinese and japanese peoples to promote sino-japanese friendship and restore diplomatic relations between china and japan. now is the time for us to accomplish this historic task.

your excellency mr. prime minister, before you left for china, you had said that agreement can be reached in the negotiations between the two countries and that agreement must be reached. i am deeply convinced that, through the efforts of our two sides, conducting full consultations and seeking common ground on major points while reserving differences on minor points, the normalization of sino-japanese relations can certainly be realized.

the social systems of china and japan are different. however, this should not be an obstacle to our two countries living together as equals and in friendship. the restoration of diplomatic relations between china and japan and the establishment of friendly and good-neighbourly relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence will open up broad prospects for the further development of friendly contacts between our two peoples and the expansion of economic and cultural exchanges between our two countries. sino-japanese friendship is not exclusive; it will contribute to the relaxation of tension in asia and the safeguarding of world peace.

both the chinese and japanese nations are great nations. both the chinese and japanese peoples are industrious and valiant peoples. the chinese and japanese peoples should live in friendship from generation to generation. on behalf of the chinese people, i wish to extend here to the japanese people our greetings as well as our sincere wishes for their still greater successes on the road of advance.

today, leaders of china and japan have already begun their talks of great significance on the question of the normalization of relations between the two countries. we expect that our talks will achieve complete success.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the health of his excellency prime minister kakuei tanaka,

to the health of his excellency masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, and his excellency susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from japan,

to the health of all our friends and comrades present, and

to sino-japanese friendship exclamation

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's Toast at Welcome Banquet Given by Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1972)

following is the full text of the toast by prime minister kakuei tanaka of japan at the banquet given in his honour by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

respected his excellency premier chou en-lai, gentlemen,

i am very happy to be able this time to set foot on the soil of our neighbour china in my capacity as prime minister of japan, at the invitation of his excellency premier chou en-lai. my heart is very much warmed by such a grand evening banquet held here today to welcome us. i hereby express my deep thanks to you gentlemen from various quarters concerned for your considerate attention.

i flew non-stop from tokyo to peking on this trip. it makes me once again deeply aware that japan and china are close neighbours with only a strip of water in between. the two countries are not only so close to each other geographically, but have a history of 2,000 years of rich and varied ties.

however, it is regretful that for several decades in the past the relations between japan and china had unfortunate experiences. during that time our country gave great troubles to the chinese people for which i once again make profound self-examination. after world war two the relations between japan and china remained in an abnormal and unnatural state. we cannot but frankly admit this historical fact.

but we should not forever linger in the dim blind alley of the past. in my opinion, it is important now for the leaders of japan and china to confer in the interest of tomorrow. that is to say, to conduct frank and sincere talks for the common goal of peace and prosperity in asia and in the world as a whole. it is precisely for that goal that i have come here. we hope that we can establish friendly and good-neighbourly relations with great china and its people and that the two countries will on the one hand respect each other's relations with its friendly countries and on the other make contributions to peace and prosperity in asia and in the world at large.

it goes without saying that japan and china have different political convictions and social systems. yet, i think, in spite of all this, it is possible for japan and china to establish good-neighbourly and friendly relations and, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, strengthen contacts, respect each other's stand and carry out cooperation.

the normalization of relations is absolutely necessary to the establishment of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between japan and china on a solid basis. of course, the two sides have their own basic positions and peculiar conditions. but despite the fact that some minor differences exist between the positions and views of the two sides, i believe it is possible for japan and china to overcome their divergence of views and reach agreement in the spirit of seeking common ground on major questions and of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. i am willing to accomplish this important task and take a new step forward along the road of long-standing japan-china friendship.

finally, i avail myself of my host's wine to propose that we raise our glasses with his excellency premier chou en-lai and other gentlemen in a toast.

to the happiness and health of his excellency chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai and the success of his work, and

to the lasting friendship between the peoples of japan and china and peace and prosperity in asia exclamation

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese PLA Football Team Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1972)

a football team of the chinese people's liberation army with tien chen as its leader and hsing kuei-fu as its deputy leader left here by train today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the railway station to see the team off were leading members of departments concerned including yao hsiao-cheng, wang ti-kang, chu kai-yin and liu yung-shou.

on hand was also sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Strongly Urges Inclusion of Item on Korea in UN Agenda

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 23, 1972)

huang hua, deputy head of the chinese delegation, speaking at the plenary meeting of the general assembly yesterday afternoon during the debate on the agenda of the current session, strongly urged the inclusion of the item "creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea" as requested by algeria and 28 other countries.

huang hua declared, "algeria and 28 other countries have asked for the inclusion of the item 'creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea' in the agenda of the 27th session of the general assembly. this initiative has been supported and endorsed by all the justice-upholding countries and peoples. the chinese delegation cannot agree to the recommendation of the general committee for deferring the discussion of the draft resolution sponsored by algeria and 28 other countries."

he continued, "north and south korea used to be a unified country. the korean people belong to a unified nation. 27 years have elapsed since the artificial division of korea, and 19 years since the end of the korean war. but to date there is only a military armistice agreement without any further arrangement, still less the achievement of the reunification of korea, and korea remains in a state of division. the prolonged division of north and south korea has brought the entire korean people untold miseries and sufferings. it is the common aspiration of the people of north and south korea to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland at an earliest possible date.

"not long ago, north and south korea held high-level talks and issued a joint statement, in which both north and south korea affirmed the three principles for the reunification of their fatherland, namely, 1. reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference; 2. reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side; 3. great national unity should be promoted first of all as one nation, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system. these developments mark a good beginning for the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and will produce positive influence on the development of the situation in asia and the world. the contacts between north and south korea and the progress made in settling the question of reunifying their fatherland have won the great attention and warm sympathy of the peoples of the world.

this shows that the 40 million korean people's demand for the reunification of their fatherland has become an irresistible historical trend. the united nations organization is duty-bound to take note of this development of the korean situation and do its utmost to encourage and accelerate such a development, and not to continue to obstruct and undermine such a development. the new item and draft resolution proposed by algeria and 28 other countries are precisely aimed at encouraging and accelerating such a development and at eliminating the whole series of man-made obstacles in the way of the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of korea. people can see clearly that compared with the two old items the new item and draft resolution tabled by algeria and 28 other countries meet better the requirement of the new situation which has emerged in korea. discussion and adoption of such a draft resolution will surely create favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea."

the deputy head of the chinese delegation stated, "the key to the peaceful solution of the korean question is to let the korean people settle their own problems by themselves free from foreign interference. the chinese government and people have consistently held that the affairs of a country should be handled by its own people and that there is no justification for any foreign interference. the korean people are the masters of korea. the question of the reunification of korea must be settled by the korean people themselves without interference from outside forces. the u.s. aggression against korea in the past was carried out under the name of the united nations. there still exist a so-called "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" and a "united nations command" in south korea. u.s. troops have continued to stay in south korea. these foreign interferences imposed on the korean people are the root cause for the prolonged division of korea and a serious obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of korea."

"under the present new situation," huang hua said, "the united nations is duty-bound to take actions to eliminate the obstacles to the korean people's independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. it should declare that the foreign troops in south korea have no right to use the u.n. flag and that the activities of the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' should be suspended, thus leading to the withdrawal of foreign troops from south korea. now is the time for the united nations to earnestly discuss the korean question and take measures to create conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea."

huang hua noted, "at the general committee meetings on september 20, the u.s. and u.k. representatives asserted that the decision of the previous session of the u.n. general assembly to postpone the discussion on the korean question had led to negotiations between north and south korea, and that in order not to hamper these negotiations the current

session of the general assembly should again postpone discussions. this logic is most absurd. according to such a logic, does it mean that the peaceful reunification of korea would be most benefited only if the u.n. general assembly refrains from discussing the korean question forever and only if such illegal institutions as the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' and the 'united nations command' are maintained permanently?" he went on to say, "some said that the discussion of the korean question now at the u.n. general assembly would produce adverse effect on the negotiations between north and south korea. this argument is also totally untenable. in fact, the start of negotiations between the two sides makes it all the more necessary for the united nations to discuss the korean question so as to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. if the discussion should be postponed to the next year because of the conduct of negotiations between the north and south this year, does this mean that there will be no more negotiations between the north and south next year? does it follow from their assertion that the negotiations between the north and south will be facilitated only by maintaining the so-called 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' and 'u.n. command' permanently? this cannot hold water. there is another erroneous argument saying that the discussion of the korean question will only aggravate the tension in korea and make the positions of the two sides more rigid. the peaceful reunification of korea is the internal affair of the korean people, which calls for no discussions in the united nations. the korean people alone have the right to discuss the peaceful reunification of korea, and the united nations have no right to do so. the past u.n. discussions of this question were illegal and constituted a violation of the principles of the u.n. charter. nevertheless, what is to be discussed under the item proposed by the 29 countries is definitely not the question of korea's peaceful reunification as such, which purely concerns the internal affairs, but the question of how to eliminate foreign interference and create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. consequently, there can be no question about the general assembly's discussion causing tension and rigidity in the positions of the two sides. people who feel tense and take a rigid stand and thus fear the discussion of the korean question are none other than those who insist on interfering in the internal affairs of korea and stand for the postponement year after year. they even describe the correct demand for suspending the activities of the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' and annulling the right of the foreign troops in south korea to use the u.n. flag as an outside interference in korea, as if the maintenance of these illegal institutions in south korea would, on the contrary, constitute no outside interference in korea. this is all the more confounding black and white and turning things upside down. in short, the spread of these fallacies serves only one aim, i.e. to perpetuate the foreign interference in korea

and the division of korea, thus to prevent further detente in korea. if one genuinely wishes to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and has no intention to obstruct and sabotage, he will have no reason to oppose the earliest possible termination of foreign interference in korea and elimination of all man-made obstacles and, consequently, he will have no reason to postpone the discussion on the draft resolution tabled by algeria and 28 other countries.

"in view of the above, the chinese delegation firmly opposes any erroneous idea to defer the discussion on the korean question and strongly demands that the item proposed by algeria and 28 other countries be inscribed on the agenda of the current session of the general assembly," huang hua concluded.

CHINA AND US

Dr. Li Cheng-tao and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1972)

dr. li cheng-tao, the chinese-born american physicist, and his wife arrived here from shanghai by air today for a visit.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including chu kuang-ya, yueh tai-heng, fang hsiao, chu yung-hsing, chang wen-yu, wang cheng-shu, wang chih and chin chung-hsing.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Vice President and Mrs. Chona in Shenyang, Northeast China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 24, 1972)

m. mainza chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, mrs. chona and the zambian goodwill mission he is leading were given a warm welcome today as they visited a tractor plant, saw an exhibition of target shooting by militiamen and attended a cultural performance here.

they were accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife wang hsuan-mei; and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao.

vice-president chona, mrs. chona and the other distinguished zambian guests were greeted by shenyang militiamen lined up in formation as they arrived at the shooting range this morning. militiamen from local factories and schools showed the guests their skill in rifle and mortar shooting.

in the afternoon, vice-president chona and the other distinguished guests visited the shenyang small tractor plant. the plant was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and zambia. streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome were hung in honour of the guests. vice-president chona and others were given an account of how the plant developed production self-reliantly by fan hsien-chin, chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, and viewed the process of tractor making.

the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee arranged a soiree today to welcome vice-president and mrs. chona and the other distinguished guests from zambia. primary school pupils presented songs and dances.

also accompanying vice-president and mrs. chona on the visit and at the performance were leading members of the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees li po-chiu, chiang ya-chin, wang tsung-chou and others.

zambian ambassador to china j. k. chivunga and mrs. chivunga were also present.

Zambian Vice President and Mrs. Chona Wind Up Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 25, 1972)

m. mainza chona, vice-president of the republic of zambia, mrs. chona, and the zambian goodwill mission he is leading wound up their successful friendly visit to china and left here by special plane this morning for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. they are accompanied by j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and mrs. chivunga.

present at the airport to give the distinguished zambian guests a warm send-off were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife wang hsuan-mei; ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao; tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units; and leading members of the liaoning provincial

revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units, the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned li po-chiu, tang tzu-an, teng yueh, yang ti, liu sheng-tien, chiang ya-chin, yin tsan-chen, wen chu-min, wang tsung-chou, li chih-wen, li ching-chang and wang wen-kuei; as well as more than 2,000 local people.

the shenyang airport today flew the national flags of zambia and china. the well-wishers beat drums and gongs when vice-president and mrs. chona and the other zambian guests bade farewell to them. the crowds, waving bouquets, cheered: "long live the friendship between the people of china and zambia exclamation" hsu hsiang-chien, chen hsi-lien, ho ying and tseng shao-shan shook hands with the vice-president and the other distinguished zambian guests to bid them farewell and asked them to convey the warm regards and best wishes of the chinese people to the zambian people.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

4th Company of A Certain Unit of the "Linfen Brigade" of the PLA Perseveringly Learns from "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" and Preserves Its Traditional Political Color of Hard Struggle

(NCNA Nanking, September 19, 1972)

The 4th company of a certain unit of the "Linfen Brigade" (临汾旅) under the PLA Nanking Command has for a long time in the past learned perseveringly from the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road." Whether it is stationed in a mountain area where the conditions are difficult or in a bustling city, it preserves the PLA's traditional political color of hard struggle and has accomplished its various tasks with outstanding results.

The 4th company began learning from the Good 8th Company in the spring of 1964. At that time, it was stationed in a mountain area. The Good 8th Company went there from Shanghai and joined it in military training. They led a fighting life together for six months. The comrades of the Good 8th Company were formerly stationed in Shanghai. Although they lived in the busy city, they were free from any evil habits. Now they came to the mountain area, put on straw sandals and camped on the barren mountains. Their old tradition of hard struggle again radiated fresh splendor. All this won the deep adiration of the comrades of the 4th company.

While living together with the Good 8th Company in the mountain area, the commanders and fighters of the 4th company, under the leadership of political instructor Mo Wen-feng, came to the Good 8th Company and learned things humbly from it.

Before they departed, the comrades of the Good 8th Company expressed their deep affection by giving as a gift to the 4th company three precious things,

namely, a copy of Chairman Mao's works, some straw sandals, and work bags, and encouraged the comrades-in-arms of the 4th company to work with united effort and to go on developing the style of hard struggle in the course of carrying out the correct political orientation.

After that, comrades of the 4th company have always taken the Good 8th Company as their model and regularly carried out activities of learning from the Good 8th Company. The 4th company once went to a mountain area north of the Huaiho River to carry out productive tasks. It was then winter. There were no houses for the comrades to live in and there were very few production tools. In the face of these difficult conditions, the Party branch mobilized all to re-study the deeds of the Good 8th Company of fighting against hardships, thereby arousing all cadres and fighters of the company to surmount difficulties in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. To solve the problem of housing, they worked with their own hands to gather reeds and make earthen bricks despite the cold weather. In two months, they put up 62 thatched-roof huts. A large number of hampers and a large quantity of ropes were needed for production. They went up the mountain to cut twigs and gather reeds for weaving baskets and making rope. Meanwhile, they cut brambles and removed rocks to reclaim wasteland, turning the barren mountains into green and fertile fields.

Later, because of the requirement of work, the 4th company was ordered to leave the mountain area for Nanking. In the new environment, the comrades of the 4th company again studied the Good 8th Company's revolutionary spirit, prevented themselves from corruption by various kinds of non-proletarian ideas, and made efforts to maintain the style of hard struggle under new environment. As comrades of the Good 8th Company did, they repaired the broken tables and chairs themselves and mended the torn clothes themselves. They often put on straw sandals and walked the asphalt road. In the place where they were stationed, bus routes extended in all directions. Yet the fighters never took a bus whether they set off to carry out non-combative tasks in a place 7 or 8 li away or went to do productive labor in a place 20 li away, and they persisted in walking. There were bean-curd shops and vegetable markets near their station, but they persisted in growing bean sprouts and making bean curd by their own efforts. They reclaimed wasteland in the suburban area to grow vegetables. They succeeded in growing enough vegetables for their own consumption and to spare. Thanks to its perseverance in the style of hard struggle, the 4th company not only accomplished its various tasks with outstanding results, but also cemented its relationship with the people. It won praises from the local masses.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

Break Out of the Stereotype of "Old Experience"

- A story of how CCP committee of Yut'ai hsien, Shantung province, overcomes empiricism and perseveringly makes investigation and study

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 25, 1972)

Yut'ai hsien is situated to the west of the four lakes (Lake Nanyang, Lake Tushan, Lake Chaoyang and Lake Weishan) in Shantung Province. It is a low-lying area. In the past, during the flood period, the lakes and rivers often overflowed and caused disaster. It was recorded in the annals of this hsien: "Flood has been a disaster in Yut'ai hsien since the old days."

In a recent visit to this hsien, we saw before us an entirely different scene: Irrigation and drainage stations studded the landscape and irrigation ditches spread in all directions. The boundless stretch of paddy was in the stage of earing and flowering. In the fields was an expanse of lush crops. It was like a rich "land of fish and rice" south of the Yangtze.

We were astonished by the change in the natural outlook of Yut'ai. But we were equally impressed by the change in the mental outlook of the leading cadres of this hsien after studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

Why the Old Experience Did Not Work

In 1964, Ts'ui Te-chiu, deputy secretary of the hsien committee, came rowing a boat and wading through water, and reported to the hsien committee. Afterward, he joined other leading members of the hsien Party committee in working in mud and in water and leading the masses to change the dry land into paddy fields. He gained much experience in the course of his work and was called by the masses "a paddy expert."

In the past, Ts'ui Te-chiu thought that he would not make any mistake of blindly issuing orders if he took this experience of his as a guide in doing his work. But during our visit, he told us: "Old experience alone is not enough. The conditions change day after day. We are bound to make mistakes if we work solely in accordance with old experience." He told us about the change in his thinking, citing the example of his drawing twice a plan for changing dry land into paddy fields.

In the spring of last year, Ts'ui Te-chiu was responsible for drawing up a hsien-wide plan for growing paddy for the current year. In 1970, paddy was planted in 250,000 mow of land in this hsien. On the basis of his old experience of the past few years, he thought that the crucial problem of expanding the area of land for growing paddy was water resources and irrigation equipment and nothing else. He was familiar with the conditions in this respect. He had some cadres recording data on the drainage and irrigation

acreage in various irrigation districts in the whole hsien. On these cards he kept records of the capability of the equipment of each drainage and irrigation station and also the area of land irrigated by it. Apart from these, some newly-built water conservation projects could produce results and bring about profits. For this reason, proceeding from the conditions of water conservation throughout the hsien, he put forward a plan of growing paddy in 450,000 mow of land.

The results of this practice fell short of his expectations. In that year, although he worked vigorously holding meetings to arouse the masses and making arrangements, went around to make inspection and took command personally, paddy was planted in only 370,000 mow of land and the plan could not be fulfilled.

Why did the old experience not work? He went to make investigation and study in the communes and brigades which failed to fulfill the plan of paddy growing.

Tungchuang drainage and irrigation station was situated closely beside Yuch'ing Canal. It was first equipped with four sets of machines which could guarantee irrigation of 7,000 mow of paddy fields. Because of the wear and tear in the past few years, only two sets of the machines remained in normal operation last year. In addition, as a result of the interference and sabotage caused by the anti-Marxist-Leninist line peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, Yuch'ing Canal was not dredged in time but was silted up. There was insufficient water for cultivating paddy seedlings in summer. This drainage and irrigation station could supply water sufficient for only about 3,000 mow of paddy fields. In some other irrigation districts, he also found that the masses had imposed much higher demands on the standard of irrigation: In the past, a plot of land was counted an irrigation area so long as paddy seedlings could be transplanted and could survive in it; now, an irrigation area was so called only if it came up to the standard of high yield and stable yield. So although the hsien's drainage and irrigation stations increased their total power of water pumping, yet the actual irrigated acreage was reduced.

Through on-the-spot investigation, Ts'ui Te-chiu gained some wisdom. He said: "Old experience is valuable and yet if we do not proceed from the changeable actual conditions but just blindly apply past experience, we shall possibly follow an idealist guidance in our work." For this reason, while drawing up this year's plan for paddy growing, he paid attention to investigating and studying the current actual conditions. He got together with the hsien cadres responsible for water conservation to survey twice the distribution of the drainage and irrigation stations and visited many basic-level cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and water conservation technicians. Eventually, he set the target of growing paddy in 500,000 mow and suggested many practical and concrete measures.

In this way, the plan became a mobilization order. An upsurge of expanding acreage of paddy fields was touched off quickly throughout the hsien. At the end of the year, the hsien committee led the commune members

to dredge Yuch'ing Canal which ran 30 li from the north to the south. In the whole hsien, 13 new drainage and irrigation stations were built and 12 old ones were expanded or rebuilt. This year, the plan of growing paddy in 500,000 mow of land has been overfulfilled.

Sum Up and Popularize the Experience of the Masses

The cadres of Yut'ai hsien committee have this common experience: No matter how rich a man's practical experience may be, it invariably limited. Only by breaking out of the narrow stereotype of one's old experience and enriching oneself with the fresh experience of the masses can one guide the three complicated revolutionary movements.

Citing his experience of grasping multiple undertakings, Cheng Shang-min, a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, talked about the change in his thinking.

He formerly served in the Army. He once participated in the Army's agricultural production work in Yut'ai hsien so that he was rather familiar with the conditions there and acquired much experience in production. Last year, the hsien committee assigned him to grasp multiple undertakings. But he could not find a new method of carrying out multiple undertakings. At that time, he realized that it was far from enough if he used only his experience to guide his work.

In Yut'ai hsien, there are more than 7,400 ponds and pools, which are good places for breeding fish. In the past, the hsien leadership aroused the masses to breed fresh-water fish, but as soon as the flood tide came, the fish swam away with the tide, so breeding of fresh-water fish could not develop.

Was it possible after all to develop breeding of fresh-water fish in Yut'ai hsien? Cheng Shang-min could not think of a method, so he paid a study visit to Iho brigade, Laochai commune. This brigade began developing fishing breeding in 1958. Fish was bred in the 25 mow of utilizable water surfaces and the 15 mow of deep ditches in the whole village, and lotus was planted in 10 mow of shallow ditches and ponds and rush was grown in the drainage ditches, so as to prevent the fish from swimming away. More than 10,000 fish were bred in the brigade and grew very well. Cheng Shang-min was gratified at seeing all these.

In December last year, Cheng Shang-min called a meeting on multiple undertakings at the three levels of the hsien, commune and brigade. Five big silver carps bred by Iho brigade were taken to the meeting for the representatives to see. Many commune and brigade cadres said: "Seeing is believing. There are ponds and pools in our communes and brigades. We must not allow them to lie idle and must make them create wealth for the collective." Very soon, fish was bred in several thousand ponds and pools in the hsien. Last year , 1,090,000 fish were bred; this year, 1,940,000 fish were bred. Apart from this, lotus was planted in more than 2,000 mow and rush in more than 6,200 mow, and some communes and brigades also grew reeds and water-chestnuts.

From the hsien-wide development of fish breeding, Cheng Shang-min tasted the sweetness brought by investigation and study. After that, he often went into reality to sum up the experience of the masses. The road of multiple undertakings in the hsien became broader and broader. In the winter 1971-1972 and the ensuing spring, he summed up and popularized the experience of two brigades in afforestation and aroused the masses to grow trees universally beside rivers and also outside the village, the roads, the fields and the houses. More than 6,000,000 trees were planted. This year, the hsien earned a total income of more than 7.8 million yuan from forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishing, topping that of the corresponding period last year by more than 3 million yuan.

Take Up the Study of Theory

Wang Li-fu, a member of the standing committee of the Yut'ai hsien Party committee and director of the production command department, keeps two note books. In one, he writes down the basic viewpoints excerpted from the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao; in the other, he records his experience in work on both the positive and the negative sides. In the past two years, he used to sit up late many nights, reading some chapters and paragraphs in such Marxist-Leninist works as "The Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Anti-Dühring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and the give philosophical essays, namely, "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" by Chairman Mao.

Wang Li-fu has participated in revolution for 26 years, joining in the agrarian reform and the establishment of cooperatives. For the past few years, he has been engaged continuously in agriculture. He always felt that he had comparatively rich practical experience. For this reason, he worked through day and night but took no heed of study. However, with the situation of revolution and production developed, he felt all the more that he could not do his work well by applying his old experience alone. In the end of 1970, he was transferred from a mountain area in the east of the lake area to Yut'ai hsien which bordered on the lake. In less than six months after he began working there, a serious problem occurred in the threshing of wheat.

Last year, wheat growing in this hsien was an inspiring sight. In accordance with his experience acquired in the mountain area, he thought that when the wheat had ripened, "it should be reaped on sunny days and winnowed on windy days" and there was no need to worry about it, so he shifted manpower to transplanting summer rice seedlings after reaping of wheat got started. What he had not foreseen was that conditions in the lake area were different from those in the mountain area, and rain was plentiful around the time for reaping the summer crop. The low-lying areas around the lake were subject to waterlogging. When light rain fell, the wheat threshing ground would be wet and could not be dry in a few days. In addition, because preparations were not made before the wheat was reaped, many production teams did not have sufficient threshers, thus impeding timely threshing and garnering of wheat and causing serious damage and loss.

He learned from this impressive lesson that he was bound to meet rebuff in work if he applied his old experience at random. He reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching: "Those experienced in work must take up the study of theory and must read seriously; only then will they be able to systematize and synthesize their experience and raise it to the level of theory, only then will they not mistake their partial experience for universal truth and not commit empiricist errors." He spent more than six months' time on studying Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and seriously summed up his experience.

In the past two decades and more, he had tasted sweetness and also met with setbacks in the course of leading agricultural production. In the past, when summing up his experience, he paid one-sided attention to studying the concrete methods which succeeded or failed, and regarded some successful concrete methods as general experience and applied it everywhere. Last year, in the light of the two opposite basic lines in philosophy, namely, "Is it from matter to sensation and thought or from thought and sensation to matter," he reviewed and summed up again his experience acquired in the past two decades and more and learned an impressive lesson. He came to realize that there were many reasons why he met with setbacks in work but an important reason was that he could not correctly recognize the changeable objective conditions and fell into the idealist line of "from thought and sensation to matter", that he had done some work with good results because his method was in conformity with the objective realities there and then and he perseveringly upheld the materialist theory of knowledge.

Through study and summing up, he raised his thinking to a higher level. In the course of taking command over production, he laid down two principles for himself: Put everything to experiment; do everything by proceeding from reality.

Last year, this hsien learned from the experience acquired in areas south of the Yangtze and popularized the new techniques of transplanting young paddy seedlings with soil attached to the roots. According to the introduction, the law of use of water in cultivating seedlings was that "much water was needed at the early stage, a moderate amount of water was needed in the intermediate stage, and little water was needed in the later stage." He thought to himself: "Yut'ai and areas south of the Yangtze are 1,000 li away from each other. They have different climates and different soils. Will the laws of cultivation of seedlings and use of water also vary accordingly?" He made experiments in Lutut'un brigade, Wanglu commune, where he was staying. He discovered that the weather was dry when the seedlings were cultivated and, at the intermediate stage, the young seedlings would easily get bacterial wilt if water was insufficient and would wither if water was seriously lacking. Experiments showed that the laws of use of water in cultivating seedlings in Yut'ai hsien should be changed thus: "Little water is needed at the early stage, much water is needed at the intermediate stage, and a moderate amount of water is needed in the later stage." Last year, the hsien popularized the new technique of transplanting young paddy seedlings with soil attached to the

roots and planted such seedlings in 40,000 mow of land. Such seedlings were transplanted in 100,000 mow this year. Generally, this would bring about a 15 to 20 percent increase in output as against the yield given by seedlings which were transplanted when they grew up into strong plants. The highest average per-mow output surpassed 1,400 catties.

- NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

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AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

For the Sake of Quickening the Realization of Agricultural Mechanization

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 25, 1972)

"The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." To quicken realization of agricultural mechanization is something of major importance in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, penetratingly carrying out the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," and developing the socialist agriculture. The several articles and letters published here have put forth some problems met in the course of agricultural mechanization. It is hoped that the relevant departments will pay attention to studying these problems and solve them concretely, so as to promote development of the movement of agricultural mechanization.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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Think of the Fields While Working in the Workshop

by

Liu Chen-chiang
Deputy secretary of Party committee of
Hsuchou Farming Machine Repair and
Assembly Plant, Kiangsu

Our plant was formerly an agricultural machine repair workshop. With the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" developed, and in the light of the needs of changing the dry land into paddy fields in Hsuhai area, our plant shouldered the task of building diesel engines. In the past few years, as a result of interference by the ultra-"Left" ideas disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the quality of products dropped drastically and no attention was paid to promotion of machine parts and maintenance of machines. After tightly grasping the line education, the workers and staff members raised their consciousness to a higher level. Last year, the quality of its products ranked first in the province and strenuous efforts were made to strengthen production of machine parts and maintenance of machines.

This Is A Problem of the Line

The good or poor quality of agricultural machines has direct influence on agricultural production and on the relations between industry and agriculture. A few years ago, as a result of the influence by the fallacy "politics may overrule everything else" and the "theory that technique is useless"

disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, our plant was once in a position in which the cadres dared not grasp quality and the technicians dared not study technique, so that the quality of the products turned out by our plant ranked last but one in the province.

After the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, we recognized that the problem of quality was a problem of the line. We organized the workers and staff members of the whole plant to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," asked the old poor peasants and the diesel engine operators to come to the plant to make suggestions and organized the workers and staff members to visit the user families in the countryside and make repair on the spot with the parts and tools which they had brought with them.

In July last year, Party committee secretary Yin Yen-hua brought the cadres at and above the level of the workers' group of squad leaders to visit Hok'ou commune in P'ei hsien. An old poor peasant said, pointing at a diesel engine which had gone out of order: It is very fine that you build machines in aid of agriculture. But, these machines easily contract "illness." They cannot work once they are "ill." We can do nothing but just to look at them and keep worrying!

He was ill at ease after hearing what the old poor peasant said. Returning to the plant, he spoke about this matter and asked the workers and staff members of the whole plant: "The poor and lower-middle peasants labor arduously the year round. They sell grain to buy machines which do not work. What does this mean, 'aiding the peasants' or 'harming the peasants'?" They were excited, saying: "Poor quality means a waste of manpower and money. It means that we have failed to live up to the expectations of Chairman Mao and the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the future, we must think of the fields while working in the workshop. We must produce durable machines of fine quality to aid agricultural production."

Since last year, we have organized more than 100 groups and more than 900 man-times to visit the more than 300 production teams in eight hsien where they have helped train more than 400 diesel engine operators, repaired more than 500 agricultural machines and farm tools and received more than 300 items of criticism and proposals. This has played a tremendous role in improving the quality of products.

We Must Have Class Feelings

Should we pay close attention to producing machine parts and making repairs? This also involves the struggle between the two ideologies. Our plant was formerly a repair workshop. But after we undertook production of diesel engines, we unconsciously cherished the ideas of attaching greater importance to machine building than to repair service. On one occasion, two commune members of Chengchi commune, Tungshan hsien, walked 60 to 70 li to our plant asking us to repair a diesel engine. But, the comrade who was responsible for business said: "We no longer offer repair service. We can't

to that because we don't have enough men." The two commune members said: "We are now at the stage of watering the fields. The machine has gone out of order. If it is not repaired in time, production will be impeded." No matter what they said, they could not get what they wanted. Eventually, they called on the Party committee and solved the problem.

This reflected that our plant's policy of doing business was very questionable. The Party committee cited this incident in carrying out education in the whole plant. It explained that: "We make machines for the purpose of aiding agriculture. The peasants buy our machines. We do not offer repair service when the machines have gone out of order and we pay no attention when the peasants are deeply worried. This is a problem of class feeling and line consciousness."

What the Party committee secretary said made us blush with shame. After that, despite insufficient manpower and heavy tasks, a special repair department was set up to render repair service whenever a defective machine was delivered to the workshop or whenever on-the-spot repair was called for.

In June this year, in Wangchuang commune, P'ei hsien, water was being pumped into the fields where seedlings had been transplanted when suddenly a pump went out of order. At a telephone call, old worker Tung Hung-hsiang set off with two workers. They went around the commune and rendered repair service. They made repair and taught techniques simultaneously. The poor and lower-middle peasants were gratified, saying: "Only three of you have come. But, this is just as well as you have sent 100 men to support us. You have contributed a share to our increase in grain production!"

In the past two years, we have done some work. But, this work is still very far behind the Party's expectation and the poor and lower-middle peasants' demands. In the future, we must needs work vigorously to improve the quality of our products, strengthen machine parts production and repair service and contribute toward the early realization of mechanization in agriculture.

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Strengthen Management of Agricultural Machines

Mentiehying brigade in Ku-an hsien, Hopei Province, now possesses more than 20 kinds of agricultural machine including tractors and well-borers. In the past, the cadres of this brigade did not pay close attention to taking care of and servicing these agricultural machines and farm tools. They said: "We don't have enough time even for political work. How can we spare time for the machines?" As a result, the machines were damaged and production was delayed. In 1969, a serious drought was seen in early spring. Various production teams urgently needed powered machines to water the fields. At this juncture, four machines went out of order. There was no alternative but to put aside the machines and call for repairs. This not only wasted manpower, material resources and money, but also hindered watering of wheat and spring sowing.

This lesson attracted the close attention by the brigade leader. They organized all cadres to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and to recognize the importance of taking good care of the machines. The brigade Party branch and the various production teams also aroused the masses to set some regulations and systems governing exclusive use of machines by some people, upkeep of the machines by some people, periodical servicing and constant maintenance of the machines. In the past, for the purpose of rushing through a task, some cadres and farming machine operators were aware that the machines had problems and needed immediate repairs, but they often said at this very juncture: "Let us use the machine carefully. The work will be finished in a couple of days." Consequently, a minor defect became a serious one. Sometimes, some parts had to be replaced, but they were reluctant to spend money, saying: "Let us use the machine carefully. We have to practice economy and make revolution." After summing up this experience, the broad masses of cadres correctly understood the relations between economy and waste and between high speed and dragging of feet, and made timely repairs when a machine went out of order.

In the course of mechanization, Mentiehying brigade advocated the combination of indigenous and modern methods and opposed the idea of "adopting new things and rejecting old things." On one occasion, the brigade's experimental center renovated an old-type waterwheel and turned it into a hand-operated waterwheel and installed it above a well. Some people were critical of this. "We have so many electrical machines and pumps. Why do we bother about this?" "Why do we put the electrical machine aside and use this indigenous device instead?"

The brigade Party branch was of the opinion that the problem of these ideas of "adopting new things and rejecting old things" and "attaching greater importance to modern methods than to the indigenous methods" must be solved in time. Its members got together with the masses of the cadres to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and his other teachings about running the commune through diligence and frugality, thereby making them understand that: It is very wrong for one to think that old machines and indigenous tools can be thrown away when production has developed and more agricultural machines are available. The whole brigade carried out the activity of "repairing the old and making use of rejects." As a result, the old machines and old farm tools were taken good care of and utilized.

In the past few years, the Party branch of Mentiehying brigade gradually trained a technical backbone force in the course of practice. These agricultural machine operators now have basically mastered the technique of upkeep and service of the machines. They can use, disassemble, install and overhaul the machines. In the course of training technicians, they chiefly adopted the following several methods: (1) Put the relations between politics and techniques in their right positions. They regularly organize the agricultural machine operators to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and to overcome the two ideological tendencies of taking no heed of politics and daring not grasp techniques, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the agricultural machine operators in studying technique for the revolution. (2) Hold

classes to study Chairman Mao's works in the light of the ideological problems existing among the agricultural machine operators, so as to help them cultivate the style of conscientiously holding themselves responsible to the people and never slackening their efforts in work. (3) Adopt the "inviting in and going out" method to help the agricultural machine operators raise their professional abilities.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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Letters from Readers

Pay Close Attention to Production of Machine Parts

Comrade Editor:

Our commune is situated in a mountain area in north Kwangsi which is criss-crossed by streams and where the fields are located far above the streams. In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching "Water conservation is the life-blood of agriculture," and in the course of building the farmland irrigation projects, we have installed close to 100 pumps, which play a great role in promoting agricultural production.

But we have met a serious problem: Some of the pumps go out of order but parts cannot be obtained for them, so that some "living pumps" become "dead pumps." For instance, a production team in Fulo brigade had a turbine pump which went out of order in the course of watering the fields because its shaft broke. Some people were sent to buy a new shaft but in vain. The only alternative was to buy a used pump at more than 300 yuan, take away its shaft and place it in the turbine pump. This not only involved greater expenditure and waste of material but also impeded agricultural production. Up to now, our commune still have some turbine pumps which become "rejects" because spare parts cannot be obtained for them. The masses felt heartache at this. They said: "One pump goes out of order today and another tomorrow. As time goes on, all pumps will not work. When will mechanization be realized?"

The 10th plenary session of the 8th Central Committee of the Party pointed out: "Resolutely shift the work of the industrial department to the track with agriculture as its base." Why do the industrial departments fail to supply the parts of turbine pumps? An investigation reveals that some factories pay one-sided attention to making new products and neglects production of spare parts, which are old products, and some people even say that the turbine pumps are "outdated things" and they no longer produce parts for turbine pumps. This view reflects that these comrades do not keep in mind the peasants' interests. In our opinion, spare parts of a particular kind should be produced when machines of that particular kind are still in use, so the peasants can obtain a spare part at any time. It is hoped that the

relevant departments will take a firm hold of the production of spare parts while producing other agricultural machines.

- Some commune members of Tachiang commune, Jungan hsien, Kwangsi

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Protect Stone-Grinders

Comrade Editor:

With mechanization developed in agriculture, many communes and brigades have electrical grinding machines for processing grain. For this reason, some brigades do not pay attention to protecting the stone-grinders. Some grinding shacks have leaking roofs and the handles of the stone-grinders have broken, but no repair has been made; some stone-grinders have even been dismantled.

This is a wrong idea of "attaching greater importance to things modern than to things indigenous" and of being unprepared for war and natural disaster. People only know that the electrical grinding machines are efficient, but they have not thought of what they should do when electric supply is cust off and the electrical grinding machine does not work. It is proposed that leading comrades of various brigades must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and in no way should they throw away the stone-grinders when they have "modern grinding machines." Attention should be paid to protecting the stone-grinders in the course of developing machine building.

- Wu Yung of Peishan No. 2 brigade, Tzupo municipality, Shantung

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Pay Attention To Training Agricultural Machine Operators

Comrade Editor:

In the light of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," our commune have in the past few years purchased, through self-reliance, many diesel engines and portable tractors, which play a tremendous role in agricultural production. But, some production teams do not have agricultural machine operators or do not have enough of them, so that their machines cannot be brought into full play. In some production teams, because some agricultural machine operators are not very skillful, accidents have occurred and agricultural machines have been greatly damaged, thus impeding agricultural production.

With agricultural mechanization developed at a high speed, we propose that all localities must train agricultural mechanics under a good leadership, ina planned way, by stages and by groups, and help them improve their skills of using, managing and servicing the agricultural machines. In this way, it will be possible to bring the existing agricultural machines into full play.

- Ho Ju-hai of Chintun commune,
Tafeng hsien, Kiangsu

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PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Peking Physical Culture Institute in Full Vigor and Vitality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 22, 1972)

Situated on the bank of Hsiaoch'ing River in the western suburbs of Peking, Peking Physical Culture has a campus occupying an area of 600,000 square meters. Rows of green pine and willow surround the neat, magnificent-looking and tall buildings and the vast playgrounds, forming a beautiful pattern.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great guideline, "Promote physical culture and build up the people's health," and in the course of the deep-going movement to carry out education in ideology and political line, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of this institute are high in spirit and firm in determination. Everywhere in the institute is a new scene of surging vigor and vitality.

Young People Have High-Aspiring Minds and Dare To Scale the Peak

At the end of January of this year, P'an Wei-ch'eng, a student of the junior class of the swimming team, set a new national record of 1 minute 16.4 seconds in the women's 100-meter backstroke in swimming; half a month later, she shortened her time by 0.2 second, again breaking the national record. A teenage swimmer broke the national record for adults--how exciting this was!

In the spring of last year, 15-year-old P'an Wei-ch'eng came to Peking Physical Education Institute, cherishing the will to produce distinguished results. The coach got together with her to study Chairman Mao's directive on physical culture and encouraged her to establish the noble will to train herself for the revolution and helped her raise her consciousness of the line struggle. She said happily: "I am able to carry out study beside Chairman Mao--this is the greatest happiness in my life. I must train myself rigidly and contribute my share towardthe motherland's cause of physical culture." After that, she studied diligently and trained herself hard. In the course of intensive training, she had a relapse of tympanitis, so she could not put her head in water but had to practice thrashing with her legs while resting her hands on a board. But, it would not work just to train the legs without training the arms! Then, with the help of the coach and other students, she put a bamboo stick in water across a corner in the swimming pool and kept practicing pulling of the body and training the arms everyday, thereby overcoming the difficulties in swimming practice brought about by tympanitis.

P'an Wei-ch'eng's technical characteristic was that she had a comparatively high speed and powerful dash in the back stroke, but her endurance was not so good. To train herself in endurance, she had to swim a long distance and to withstand hardship and fatigue. In the past she seldom trained herself in endurance, so that she found it difficult to swim after

going 800 meters or 1,000 meters. Sometimes, she stood on the starting stand and dared not jump into the water. It was Chairman Mao's teaching "Will the Chinese people cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" which encouraged her to jump resolutely into water, to advance in the face of difficulties and to contribute all her strength to further raising the technical level of this type of swimming. After that, she trained herself harder and made strenuous efforts to overcome her weak point of poor endurance. Although she would pant breathlessly after swimming a long distance, she overcame difficulties one after another with dogged revolutionary will and eventually created distinguished results.

Tibetan Students Grow Up Soundly

Whether in hot summer when the heat of the sun is like burning fire, or in cold winter when snow keeps falling, many young athletes in sports gear can be seen running to and fro on the road leading from Peking Physical Culture Institute to the scenic Summer Palace. They are students of Peking Physical Culture Institute. One of them is Lopu, a Tibetan student.

Lopu is the son of a serf. He was formerly a tractor operator on the Tibetan Highland. To bring him up as a Tibetan backbone in sports, the Tibetan people have sent him to study in Peking Physical Culture Institute. He felt boundless happiness and warmth when he came from the motherland's border to Peking, the capital of our great motherland. He did not understand the Han language, so he met great difficulties in political study and technical training. To help him build up his confidence in surmounting difficulties, the Party branch gave him class education and education in the line.

Under the dark rule of the serf owners in the old society, Lopu's parents were slaves struggling on the brink of death. It was the Party and Chairman Mao that delivered them from misery and suffering and enabled them to live in freedom and happiness. His mother had the honor of joining the Chinese Communist Party and was posted as a cadre.

The contrast between the new society and the old one taught Lopu an impressive lesson and made him raise his consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Cherishing deep proletarian feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao, he studied diligently in the spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour." In less than a year, he learned to speak the Han language.

Lopu's major in training is basketball. To improve his physical strength, he gets up early in the morning and goes to bed late in the night, practicing the basic skills. He often practices loping along the 400-meter race course of a stadium and runs five to six laps at a time. He still finds this exercise not enough and runs out of the campus, along the more-than-10-*li* road leading to the Summer Palace, and then along the stone steps passing by Fohsiangko and leading to the peak. He takes only 55 minutes to make a return trip. As a result of this hard training, he improved his skills very quickly and was commended by the leaders and the comrades. He said: "I must always preserve the style of being modest and prudent, find shortcomings

in the midst of praises, avoid complacency in the face of victory, and continue to raise my technical level."

Teach By Verbal Instruction and Personal Demonstration, Take the Lead Ideologically

In the vast stadium, a strong and sturdy woman athlete is leading a group of young girls in carrying out intensive technical training. This is Shih Pao-chu, a veteran athlete who broke the national record of women's discus throw. She is now coach of the track and field team.

In the past decade and more, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Shih Pao-chu has become more staunch after being tempered in the storm of class struggle and line struggle. For the purpose of bringing up more successors to the cause of physical education for the state, she is unreservedly imparting her knowledge, experience and techniques to the younger generation. In the course of teaching, she perseveringly puts proletarian politics in command, combines politics with techniques, not only looks after the students' thinking but also teaches them techniques.

Once in a track and field competition, student Yu Yen-ch'un could not compose herself and got nervous. Her motions were not in coordination. As a result, she improved her record by only 6 centimeters and could barely enter the final heat. Shih Pao-chu saw this and kept the question in mind. Upon returning from the stadium and without taking a rest, she called on Little Yu to inquire into her ideological condition. It was discovered that Little Yu, upon seeing so many veteran athletes in the competition, was afraid that she could not rank among the first six and would not be qualified for the final heat. Soe she got nervous and could not bring her skills into full play. Shih Pao-chu immediately realized that this reflected the "technique first" and the champion-itis of the bourgeoisie in the student's mind. She decided to make use of her case of being poisoned by the revisionist line of physical culture and educated Little Yu in ideology and political line. She and Little Yu together studied the series of Chairman Mao's directives on physical culture and used Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their agents in the sphere of physical culture. She also encouraged Little Yu to gain a place among the advanced for the purpose of raising our country's technical level of this sports event, not for seeking personal reputation. After raising her thinking and understanding to a higher level, Little Yu scored better results in the third competition.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent

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SWIMMING CONTEST

China's 1972 National Swimming Contest Ends

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 26, 1972)

over 780 swimmers from all over the country and the people's liberation army participated in the 1972 national swimming contest held in south china city of kwangchow from september 16 to 23.

seven relay teams and seven competitors broke 10 national junior swimming records on 26 occasions; three swimmers equaled two national marks and two national junior records.

the contest shows that china's mass swimming activities have made headway during the great proletarian cultural revolution. some units which never took part in national swimming contests before the cultural revolution sent teams. spectators were impressed by the junior swimmers who showed fine sportsmanship and good skill.

on the first day, the youth training team of the peking physical culture institute, the kwangtung team and the tientsin team broke the 4 x 100 medley relay national junior record in the boys' group.

thanks to hard training, junior swimmer tu ping-wu achieved good results although there are only two months a year suitable for swimming in the cold yunnan-kweichow plateau he comes from.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Rapid Public Health Advances on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

communes around china's capital are now served by more than 6,900 medical workers and 10,000 "barefoot doctors". at the time of liberation there were only three poorly equipped clinics staffed by less than 300 medical workers.

acting on chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," party committees of the municipality and the 14 counties and districts on the outskirts have provided them all with well-equipped hospitals. the people's communes have their own clinics and production brigades have health centres.

in recent years during the cultural revolution further efforts have been made to improve the leadership, staff and equipment of the commune clinics which are the basic units of the rural medical network. more than 1,000 graduates from medical colleges and high schools and 700 peking doctors and nurses have been transferred to the rural areas. many well-known big hospitals in the city run special courses to help train commune medical workers in internal medicine, surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, pediatrics, radiology and other specialities, as well as traditional chinese medicine integrated with western medicine.

the municipality and the suburban counties and districts have increased allocations of funds to the commune clinics and provided the clinics with large quantities of medicine and equipment. the amount spent on medical equipment and construction of rural medical institutions this year is 2.7 times the 1965 figure. in outlying shunyi county, for instance, every commune clinic has hospital beds and an x-ray machine and other equipment. the clinic in the mulin commune hospitalized 614 patients in 1971. cases cured there included hematosepsis, pancreatitis, cerebral apoplexy, intestinal obstruction and gastrobrosis.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has helped raise the medical workers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and make them more determined to serve the people well. with deep feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants, they brave snow, rain and summer heat to attend patients day or night. an old poor peasant in the chienchiatien commune in yenching county was suffering from gall stones and pneumonia at the same time, and was in critical condition. the medical workers hastened to the patient's home, gave him treatment and kept vigil over him for days till he was out of danger. before liberation there was almost no medical service. so in one village, 80 people out of a population of 1,200 died of illness in a year.

the cooperative medical system now provides the peasants with free medical care in return for an annual fee of one yuan per capita. the remaining cost is covered by the production teams from their public accumulation funds. a production brigade generally has around three "barefoot doctors", including one specialized in women's and children's diseases. there are 1,300 pharmaceutical workshops on the outskirts which have collected 5,000 tons of medicinal herbs.

the hospitals in peking have sent 370 medical teams to make the rounds of the farflung counties. more than 2,500 city medical workers, including celebrated medical professors, doctors and physicians of the traditional school, have worked on such teams since 1965. aside from giving treatment, they also help establish preventive medicine. a team sent by the peking oral surgery hospital

has made a general survey and treated 9,500 peasants and 15,400 students in yenching county in the past two years. medical workers from the tuberculosis prevention institute conduct x-ray checks even in the homes of peasants who cannot come for a check-up. the peasants praise them as "good doctors sent by chairman mao".

in response to chairman mao's great call "get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions", commune members on peking's outskirts, assisted by the medical workers, have launched effective mass campaigns to improve environmental hygiene.

South China Province Expands Medical and Health Work

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 25, 1972)

the south china sub-tropical province of kwangtung has four times as many professional medical workers as in early post-liberation days. they are reinforced by 250,000 "barefoot doctors" and other part-time health workers trained from workers and peasants.

the province had very poor health work before liberation. a medical network now spreads over its cities and countryside. cholera, plague and smallpox, which were rampant in the province in pre-liberation days, have long been wiped out.

following chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the party organizations in the province have supplied the rural areas with more medical apparatus and instruments and medicines during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they have assigned 6,000 medical workers to strengthen medical service in the rural areas and factories and mines. mobile medical teams from hospitals at the county level and above are touring the countryside to treat patients and help train medical workers at grassroots levels.

the production brigades now have 17,000 medical stations. commune clinics can perform common surgical and gynaecological operations.

taishan county now has 1,100 medical workers and 1,000 hospital beds as against a small hospital with 13 medical workers and 40 beds before liberation. it has established a fairly big hospital. each commune has a clinic and each production brigade a medical station.

virtually all the production brigades in the province have set up cooperative medical service. every brigade member

pays a tiny fee of five to ten cents every months. this plus subsidies from the welfare fund of the production brigades and teams makes up the cooperative medical fund. brigade members receive medical service and medicine free of charge.

kwangtung province has achieved great success in the prevention and treatment of epidemic and occupational diseases in the cities. kwangchow, the provincial capital with a population of over two million, and all other towns and cities wiped out venereal diseases soon after liberation. the city now has 26 fairly well-equipped general and specialized hospitals and many clinics and health stations.

the environment and health conditions of kwangtung's urban and rural population have constantly improved. foshan city and shuitung town in tienpai county have won national recognition for their high standard of environmental hygiene. the people have fostered good hygienic habits. they plant trees, eliminate harmful insects and do house cleaning at regular intervals.

the province in the main eliminated schistosomiasis which had desolated eleven counties before liberation. in the past few years alone the kwangtung people have searched for and wiped out snails, the intermediate carriers of schistosomiasis over 337,000 square metres and reclaimed 6,460 hectares of land in the course of this. the province has also brought filariasis, hook worm, leptospirosis (weil's disease) and other complaints under control. people in wuchih mountain area on hainan island have eliminated malaria, a common ailment in the locality before liberation.

GRAIN PRODUCTION

Southwest China Granary Raises Production

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 25, 1972)

one of china's granaries, the chengtu plain in southwest szechwan province, reports good harvests of early rice this year. grain yields have been good for several years and encouraged the expansion of local industry.

the fertile chengtu plain has a cultivated acreage of 666,700 hectares which can produce well in spite of heavy rain and drought. but under reactionary kuomintang rule before liberation, the tukiangyen irrigation system, which had watered the chengtu plain since ancient time, was in a state of disrepair. fertile soil was being washed away. average output of grain was less than three tons per hectare at that time. the masses and cadres, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line,

renovated the tukiangyen irrigation system after liberation. the irrigated area in 1966 was 466,000 hectares, compared with 130,000 in the early post-liberation period. but the irrigation system was still irrational.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune members of over 20 counties and cities jointly started a radical improvement of the irrigation system. since 1970, all the old canals have been filled in and 31,000 new ones dug with a total length of 24,000 kilometres so as to make the system efficient. more than 10,000 roads, bridges or culverts have been built and power stations with a total capacity of 100,000 kilowatts set up. the commune members last winter and this spring harnessed 30 more rivers, strengthened dykes and built more dams.

the plain's double cropping rice acreage was expanded from 1,300 hectares in 1970 to 66,000 in 1971 thanks to better seed breeding and farming methods. the cultural revolution inspired the people to do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind. the peasants concentrated on scientific farming by setting up research groups of veteran farmers, agro-technicians and cadres. experiments were made on double cropping varieties suited to local conditions. a high-yield variety was bred by a production brigade in 1969 and spread throughout the region. per hectare yield of this early ripening rice is 7.5 tons.

better wheat varieties have also been cultivated. new farming methods have replaced traditional ones.

small industries have multiplied at the same time. the plain's major industrial products now come to 40, including coal, steel, chemical fertilizer, cement and machinery. more machines are used for farming, transport and processing of grain and other farm produce.

WATER TRANSPORT

Unruly Southwest China Mountain River Transformed into Timber Transport Channel

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 26, 1972)

an unruly mountain river in southwest china's szechwan province has carried 14.7 million cubic metres of logs to designated points since being transformed into a timber transport channel in 1957.

the tatu river, which rushes through the craggy mountains in western szechwan, is well known for its crossing by the chinese workers' and peasants' red army during the

long march of the thirties. a longstanding "forbidden area" in water transport, the river underwent years of improvements made by the water conservancy department after liberation. it has become an artery in southwest china for transporting logs to be supplied to over a dozen cities and provinces.

log collecting and transport are being mechanized. winches, tractors and overhead cables are used to handle stranded logs in some important sections of the upper reaches and build transport facilitating installations. two hundred and forty fairly big installations facilitate the transport along the river. seven hundred kilometres of roads and 53 bridges have been built in cooperation with the timber industry departments.

vast forests cover the land along the upper reaches of the river. but they could not be worked in the past due to poor means of transport over difficult mountains terrain. with the growth of industrial and agricultural production, the requirements for timber rose. so the water conservancy department decided to improve the tatu river and use it for this purpose. surveys began in the summer of 1956, followed by actual harnessing work in the winter of that year. crossing the torrential waters and rugged mountains, the river tamers worked with militant spirit, as did the red army in former days. they blasted 450,000 cubic metres of shoals in the middle of the river after overcoming a host of difficulties.

after one year of hard efforts, the river tamers were able to float logs from the upper reaches during the high water season of 1957, for the first time in the tatu river's history. later, they dredged the river in the dry water season and concentrated on floating logs during the high water season.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Friendly Visits to Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

a chinese table tennis team with chao chih-ching as the leader and kuo shih-kung as the deputy leader left peking by air today for friendly visits to kenya, ethiopia, tanzania and other countries.

present at the airport to see it off were li ching-chuan and mou tso-yun, leading members of departments concerned, and chinese table tennis coaches and players.

also present were ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Albanian Men's and Women's Basketball Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1972)

the albanian national men's and women's basketball teams were given a warm welcome at a ceremony sponsored by the chinese physical culture and sports commission here this evening. later they played friendly matches with the chinese national teams to the delight of more than 18,000 spectators at the capital indoor stadium.

among those attending the ceremony and watching the matches were chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of other departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, chou jung-kuo, li en-chiu, wei ming and mou tso-yun. before the welcoming ceremony started, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with besim fagu, leader of the albanian basketball teams.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking were present.

after the ceremony, comrades chi teng-kuei, yu chan, besim fagu, xhorxhi robo and others walked into the playing arena to shake hands with the albanian and chinese basketball players and were photographed with them.

the stadium this evening was filled with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples and sportsmen of china and albania. the ceremony began with chinese and albanian basketball players, their arms locked, marching into the arena to the strains of music. a prolonged ovation burst out in the stands to greet the albanian comrades-in-arms from the "land of mountain eagle". the band played the national anthems of albania and china. the two sides then exchanged team pennants.

the albanian women's team won from the chinese team 88:83.

both teams played a fast man-to-man defence from the outset. the albanian team was close in defence and fast in attack. the host team had a better control of the rebounds. the score tied several times before the albanian team won the match thanks to its fast-breaking offensive.

the albanian men players were accurate in shooting at intermediate and long distances and seized every opening to make break-throughs individually. trailing 39:42 at half time, the albanian team strengthened its defence of the free-throw zone in the second half. score at the final whistle was 74:74.

the exciting performance and fine sportsmanship of the albanian and chinese players drew round after round of warm applause from the spectators.

Albanian Metallurgical Working Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

the albanian metallurgical working group led by veiz gjebero, vice-minister of construction, left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by lin tse-sheng, chinese vice-minister of metallurgical industry; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of other departments.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and albanian embassy officials were also present.

the albanian comrades arrived here on june 24. during their stay in china, they visited factories and mines in peking, shanghai and maanshan and were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Chinese Youth Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Y.A.R.

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Sept. 25, 1972)

the chinese youth table tennis delegation with liu chun-yuan as head and wang kuei as deputy head arrived here saturday afternoon. it has come to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the september 26 revolution of the arabic republic of yemen and to pay a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the y.a.r. supreme council of youth welfare.

a ceremony was held at a place west of sanaa to welcome the chinese delegation. present on the occasion were abdu al wally, secretary-general of the supreme council of youth welfare, rashad noaman al baadani, chairman of the y.a.r. table tennis federation, and other leaders and members of the y.a.r. table tennis delegation who had attended the recent first asian table tennis championships in peking. chi chung-tang, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

the supreme council of youth welfare and the table tennis federation of the y.a.r. gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the chinese delegation. present on the occasion were abdel latif deifallah, minister of communications, abdulla humran, state minister for the presidency and the consultative assembly and chairman of the supreme council of youth welfare, rashad noaman al baadani, chairman of the table tennis federation, and others.

chinese ambassador to the y.a.r. wang jo-chieh was also present.

minister humran and ambassador wang jo-chieh made speeches at the dinner, wishing further development of the friendship between the chinese and yemeni peoples and youths.

minister humran received and had a cordial conversation / with the chinese delegation yesterday morning.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Delegation to World Conference on Forestry Leaves for Argentina

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

a chinese delegation led by liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, left here by air today for argentina for the seventh world conference on forestry.

it was seen off at the airport by hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned, including ling ching and chen teh-ho.

several members of the delegation already arrived in argentina on september 23.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australia-China Society October Tour to China Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

the australia-china society october tour to china with david g.e. west as its leader wound up a friendly visit to peking and left here by train today to visit tachai in shansi province, sian and southern parts of china before going home.

seeing the australian friends off at the railway station were leading members of chinese organizations yueh tai-heng, hsi chen-huan and liu ju-kun.

yesterday evening, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the head office of the china travel service gave a cocktail party in honour of the australian friends.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

"China Week" Held in Austria

(NCNA-English Vienna, Sept. 24, 1972)

the opening ceremony of a "china week" was held here on september 22 under the sponsorship of the austrian research institute on china and brigittenau people's university here.

more than 100 people were present at the ceremony including bruno pittermann, former vice-chancellor and chairman of the austrian research institute on china; gerd kaminski, secretary-general, and all council members, of the institute; kurt schmid, rector of brigittenau people's university; members of the austrian national council, friendly personages from the press, industrial and business circles, and diplomatic representatives of some countries to austria.

chinese ambassador to austria wang yueh-yi was also present.

chairman pittermann and ambassador wang yueh-yi spoke at the ceremony.

chairman pittermann said that the task of the austrian research institute on china is to enhance the friendly relations between the austrian and chinese peoples. the institute had held a series of meetings to give reports on china last january, and now it held the "china week" for the purpose of increasing the austrian people's knowledge of modern china.

ambassador wang yueh-yi said that the holding of the "china week" would make positive contributions to the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the chinese and austrian peoples.

after the opening ceremony, chairman pittermann accompanied the guests to see an exhibition of chinese photos and art works, and gave a cocktail party.

the "china week" will last till october 2. during the period a series of lectures and film soirees will be held in addition to the exhibition of chinese photos and art works.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Badminton Delegation Leaves Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Sept. 26, 1972)

the chinese badminton delegation left here last night after a friendly visit to sri lanka.

seeing off the delegation at the airport were welikala, president of the sri lanka badminton association, rajakaruna, sports director of the sports ministry, and representatives of the sri lanka-china friendship association.

chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching was also present.

kiri banda ratnayake, sports minister of sri lanka, received the chinese badminton delegation yesterday morning. on behalf of the sri lanka government the minister presented the delegation with a sri lanka traditional brass plate. he said that exchanges of sports delegations were demonstration of the friendly relations between the two countries and that visits would promote the friendly relations.

on september 20, the chinese ambassador held a reception for the delegation's visit to sri lanka with about 100 sri lanka guests present.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

herminio garcia lazo, vice-minister of foreign trade of cuba, and ismael bello rios, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, left here by train today.

they were seen off at the railway station by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and peng chin-po, a leading member of a department concerned.

present was alfonso fraga perez, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy here.

herminio garcia lazo arrived here for a visit to china on september 22 from the democratic republic of viet nam. during his stay in peking, he exchanged views with li chiang on questions of trade between the two countries.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 25, 1972)

french prime minister pierre messmer today received chinese ambassador to france huang chen and had a friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND GHANA

New Ghanaian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

richard maximilian akwei, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of ghana to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND IRAN

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanou of Iran Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 26, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, and mother of the shahbanou madame farideh diba, prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and other distinguished iranian guests accompanying her imperial majesty, wound up their visit to shanghai and left here for hangchow by special plane this morning. the guests are being accompanied by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

they were seen off at the airport by chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, ma tien-shui and wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen, and chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu and lu mei-ying, standing committee members, of the revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

accompanying the distinguished iranian guests to hangchow are chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih, and leading members of departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien and lin ai-li.

Shahbanou of Iran Arrives in Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 26, 1972)

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, and her mother madame farideh diba and prime minister amir abbas hoveyda who are accompanying her imperial majesty arrived here from shanghai by special plane this morning for a visit. they are accompanied by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

also accompanying her imperial majesty on the visit were iranian ministers abdolazim valian and mrs. farokhrou parsai, and iranian ambassador to china abbas aram.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by tan chi-lung, leading member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife yen yung-chieh; tieh ying, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife su pei-lan; lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 2,000 local people.

hangchow airport today flew the national flags of iran and china. when her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and the other guests alighted from the plane, tan chi-lung and other local leaders stepped forward and warmly shook hands with them to welcome them. school children presented flowers to the guests.

as the shahbanou and her party walked round to meet the welcoming crowd, the airport was a scene of jubilation with people beating drums and gongs, dancing, and cheering: "a warm welcome to the distinguished iranian guests exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and iranian peoples exclamation"

accompanying her imperial majesty on her visit to hangchow were also chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih; and leading members of departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien and lin ai-li.

the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee hosted a banquet in honour of the iranian guests in the evening.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei were present.

speaking at the banquet which was filled with a friendly atmosphere, tan chi-lung extended a warm welcome to her imperial majesty farah pahlavi and the other distinguished guests from iran.

he said: "china and iran started their friendly contacts via the 'silk road' more than 2,000 years ago. we are very happy to note that this traditional friendship has been restored and developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

"hangchow is known in chinese history as the 'home of silk' and is thus connected with the traditional friendship between us. her imperial majesty and the other distinguished iranian guests have brought us the profound friendship of the iranian people. we ardently hope that the friendship between the people of china and iran and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will be constantly strengthened and developed," he added.

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi in her speech thanked the people of chekiang province for the warm welcome accorded her and her entourage. she said: "during the ten days or so we have spent in this great and friendly country, we have the opportunity of seeing part of the country's best historical sites and works of art. besides, during our visits to cities, the countryside and industrial and agricultural areas, we have seen the extensive progress gained in building the new society through the efforts of the people under the lofty leadership of his excellency chairman mao tsetung." she said: "the silk road is a road for the cultural and art ties between the iranian and chinese people. our visit to your country will help strengthen this ancient relationship on the basis of mutual understanding and new friendship."

after the banquet, the distinguished iranian guests attended a cultural evening with performances presented by primary school pupils and the hangchow acrobatic troupe.

her imperial majesty and the other distinguished iranian guests today visited the hangchow silk mill, and toured the west lake and places of historical interest. lin kai-chi, chairman of the silk mill's revolutionary committee, presented the distinguished iranian guests with tapestries. her imperial majesty wished the workers of the mill still greater success and progress.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Opens in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Sept. 25, 1972)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition opened ceremoniously here this morning.

1,600 people attended the opening ceremony despite the rain. among them were matteo matteotti, minister of foreign trade; giuseppe lupis, minister of merchant marine; dante graziosi, president, and vincenzo loreto, deputy president, of the italian institute for foreign trade; mario zagari, former minister of foreign trade; former minister camillo ripamonti; vittorio colombo, president of the institute for economic and cultural exchange between italy and china; high-ranking government officials and officers of the armed forces, and prominent figures from various circles.

present at the ceremony were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min who had come on invitation to inaugurate the exhibition, shen ping, chinese ambassador to italy, wang yao-ting, head of the chinese exhibition delegation, and many chinese residents in italy.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in rome were also present.

inside the exhibition hall were the national flags of the two countries and a huge slogan in chinese and italian reading: "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and italy exclamation"

vice-minister chou hua-min delivered an opening speech. he expressed the belief that through reciprocal exhibitions and mutual visits the traditional friendship between the two peoples and the economic and trade relations between the two countries will be further developed.

in reply minister matteotti pointed out that the chinese exhibition being opened in rome and the italian exhibition to be inaugurated in peking were effective measures for developing the trade relations between italy and china. he wished further developments in the relations between the two countries.

then minister matteotti cut the ribbon and inspected the exhibits on display, accompanied by vice-minister chou hua-min, ambassador shen ping and delegation head wang yao-ting. after the visit, the italian minister wrote in the visitors' book his wish for the success of the exhibition.

shen ping and wang yao-ting gave a cocktail party at the exhibition hall for the distinguished guests.

the chinese economic and trade exhibition, which occupies a total floor space of 4,000 square metres, is divided into four sections: agricultural products and foodstuffs, light industrial and textile products, handicrafts, and heavy industrial products. more than 4,000 products are on display.

"the red detachment of women", "the white-haired girl" and other chinese films will be shown during the exhibition.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Continue to Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, continued to hold talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs, susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat, hiroshi hashimoto, head of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, and atsushi hatakenaka, staff member of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, foreign minister, liao cheng-chih, adviser to the foreign ministry and president of the china-japan friendship association, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and staff members wang hsiao-hsien and lin li-yun.

Chinese and Japanese Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, held talks with masayoshi ohira, minister for foreign affairs of japan here this morning.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were kenzo yoshida, masuo takashima, akitane kiuchi, hiroshi hashimoto, takakazu kuriyama, hiroaki fujii, atsushi hatakenaka, masaki saito and minoru tanba.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were han nien-lung, chang hsiang-shan, lu wai-chao, wang hsiao-yun, chen kang, kao o, chiang pzi-chu, chou pin, tang chia-hsuan and hu chien-wen.

Foreign Ministers Chi Peng-fei and Masayoshi Ohira Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and japanese minister for foreign affairs masayoshi ohira continued talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were hiroshi hashimoto, head, and atsushi hatakenaka and masaki saito, staff members, of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the foreign ministry.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chang hsiang-shan, adviser to the foreign ministry; chou pin and chiang pei-chu, staff members.

Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Chief Cabinet Secretary Susumu Nikaido See Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

masayoshi ohira, japanese minister for foreign affairs, susumu nikaido, chief of the cabinet secretariat, and other members of prime minister kakuei tanaka's party, and the accompanying press corps and technical personnel attended a soiree here today and saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

among those accompanying them at the soiree were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including han nien-lung, shih shao-hua, ti fu-tsai, liu ching-tang, liu hsi-wen, shen kuang, tung lin and han hsu.

also attending were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and others.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Films Presented to Kuwaiti Table Tennis Federation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1972)

yuan shih-tsien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in kuwait gave a reception yesterday evening and presented to the kuwaiti table tennis federation on behalf of the chinese table tennis federation the chinese colour documentary "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" and the chinese tv film "the first congress of the asian table tennis union", according to a report from kuwait.

present on the occasion were abdul al rahman al mazoroe, director of the youth department of the ministry of social affairs and labour of kuwait, abdulla yusuf jamal, president of the kuwaiti table tennis federation, and others. all table tennis players of kuwait who had participated in the first asian table tennis championships were also present.

before the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the colour documentary was shown.

CHINA AND MALTA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Film to Maltese Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

chinese ambassador to malta liu pu, on behalf of premier chou en-lai, presented two copies of a colour documentary film entitled "welcome to the distinguished guests from malta" to maltese prime minister mintoff on the evening of september 23, according to a valletta report. the film recorded the visit to china of the maltese government delegation led by prime minister mintoff.

before the presentation, ambassador liu pu gave a film reception for prime minister mintoff, members of the maltese government delegation including lorry sant, minister of public building and works, doctor edgar mizzi, crown advocate-general, joe camilleri, private secretary to the prime minister and secretary to the cabinet, and other maltese friends. guests and hosts enjoyed the film show held in an atmosphere of warmth and friendliness.

the head of the chinese general study team was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese PLA Football Team Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 26, 1972)

a football team of the chinese people's liberation army arrived here today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the team was welcomed at the railway station by major general hwang chol san, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army; kim gi hak, vice-chairman of the physical cultural and sports guidance committee; as well as leading members of departments concerned and korean football players.

counsellor chang shu-yuan and military attache wang yu-chih of the chinese embassy in korea, as well as chao hsi-wu, leader, and chen chia-liang, deputy leader, of the chinese national football delegation now visiting korea were also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Journalists Wish Sino-Romanian Friendship Blossom Forever

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1972)

following is a feature article entitled "may sino-romanian friendship blossom forever exclamation" contributed by the chinese journalists' delegation which visited romania in august.

on the eve of the 28th anniversary of the liberation of romania, the chinese journalists' delegation was invited to that rich and beautiful country for a friendly visit. during our almost two-week-long stay in romania, whether in her prosperous cities and towns or in her beautiful mountainous villages, we witnessed the people's selfless work to build a magnificent future for their motherland. the fraternal romanian people under the leadership of the communist party led by comrade n. ceausescu have done an immense job in socialist construction. we also heard warm praises for the friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

now, let us, first of all, describe how the flower of sino-romanian friendship is blossoming in the hearts of the romanian people.

"china village"

about 90 kilometres northeast of bucharest, there is a "china village", as it is popularly called. it is munteni-buzau village of ialomita county, the site of the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative.

we were there on august 19, the second day after our arrival in heroic romania. it was raining, but the leading comrades of the village and of the cooperative, together with co-op members, greeted us on the highway like kinsmen after long separation. we were told that six comrades of the cooperative had been to china and had taken with them 103 varieties of vegetable and grain seeds as presents to their far-off comrades-in-arms at the sino-romanian friendship people's commune in peking. and in their return journey, they brought back 105 varieties of chinese seeds. romania's "friendship" maize, a fine strain, yielded a good harvest in china last year, while chinese tomatoes, egg-plants and kidney beans growing luxuriously in the field of romania delighted the eye.

after briefing us on the achievements of the cooperative since its founding, comrade chita, chairman of the cooperative, led us into his modestly-furnitured

office. chinese silk brocades were hung on the walls. albums and banners presented by chinese comrades were displayed in the cupboard. chairman chita said with feelings: "these souvenirs are undoubtedly precious works of art to our liking, but what is more precious is the fact that they embody the untangible, all-embracing concern of the chinese people whose hearts cherish an immense love for the romanian people."

.in fraternal romania, the delegation received warm welcome and hospitality wherever it went. the sincere friendship shown by the romanian people was everywhere visible and there were many moving scenes one could never forget.

take, for example, the two workers in arad city. we met them when we stopped our car to ask our way. they were strange and yet very friendly to us. seeing that we were from peking, they insisted on drinking toasts to the friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples. take, again, those young co-op members from sibiu, whom we chanced to meet at the georghiu-dej hydro-electrical station. seeing that we were envoys of friendship from china, they enthusiastically asked us to pose for a photograph with them for keepsake. also unforgettable is the sincere and friendly talk we had with the chief engineer of worker origin of the "may day" oil equipment plant in ploiesti. he learned from us how to say "how do you do" and "thanks you" in chinese. he told us many of his comrades in the plant had been to china and that he himself liked very much to visit china too, for he said china is a genuine friend of the romanian people.

it is even more difficult to erase from our memory the scene of farewell at the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative. we and the romanian comrades warmly shook hands, hugged and spoke words of encouragement, wishing each other success in the common struggle for revolutionary, socialist construction and for fighting shoulder to shoulder against imperialism.

they build bridge of friendship

starting off from bucharest at dawn, our car sped along the carpathian mountains till we arrived in arad -- an important border city in western romania. all along the way, we feasted our eyes on the beautiful scenery. the peaks and forests there were indeed unique, but the sentiments of the romanian people of various nationalities there towards the chinese people were just as beautiful.

the rolling stock plant in arad is a modern enterprise of more than 10,000 workers. a leading comrade of the plant told us: "china as a friend of the romanian people is far away geographically, yet she is very near to our hearts. there is a bridge linking our two countries."

comrade ion mos, director of the plant, said that last october when news came that the u.n. general assembly had adopted a resolution to restore to the people's republic of china her lawful seats in the u.n., the workers of the plant held a meeting to mark the occasion and demonstrate their solidarity with the struggle of the chinese people.

the peoples of china and romania, separated by thousands of miles of distance, are closely linked by a bridge of friendship, which was built in the course of protracted revolutionary struggle. the builders of this friendship bridge are the revolutionary peoples of the two countries themselves, who have all along sympathized with each other and supported each other in the fight against imperialism and for socialist construction.

we had the privilege of making the acquaintance of a veteran worker who had seen his motherland's liberation war and had a party standing of 27 years. he told us that he had worked in china for two years during the great proletarian cultural revolution and that he had seen in shanghai, tatien and many other chinese places the honesty, uprightness and revolutionary vigour of the chinese people. he said that whenever there arises a revolutionary storm for national liberation and wherever there comes a clarion call for national independence, they invariably find strong echoes from the tienanmen.

after he returned home, this worker considered it his bounden duty to acquaint his comrades with the realities of china's revolution and construction. they asked him many questions about china. "is it pure curiosity that gives rise to so many questions?" he queried. "no," he went on. "it is their concern for china that does. it has become a universal desire among the people to know more of china and to develop steadily their friendly relations with her people."

wishes of ship-builders

we set out from galati county for the famous galati shipyard.

it was when the shipyard had successfully launched a 4,500-ton freighter for china. our arrival earlier than scheduled, the responsible comrades of the shipyard mistook us for a chinese group due to arrive on the same day to accept the ship. comrade ion tanase, secretary of the party organization in this shipyard, told us cheerfully: "yes, some of our comrades mistook you. but there is no mistaking for one thing: we give warm reception to every chinese comrade from peking."

we told the responsible comrades of the shipyard about a recent news dispatch by the hsinhua news agency and the "people's daily" on the pre-term launching

of a 15,000-ton ocean-going ship designed and built by the galati ship-builders themselves. comrade tanase said joyfully: "thanks for your support. we will convey this news to all workers and staff members of our shipyard and we will produce for china more ships with greater tonnage and higher quality as a practical contribution to the romanian-chinese friendship."

"practical contribution to the romanian-chinese friendship" -- this is one of the mottoes of the galati ship-builders and many other revolutionary workers in romania.

when we boarded that 4,500-ton freighter anchored in the danube, which would soon be ready for navigation, engineer ion ilinski told us that the romanian workers tried by every means to raise the quality of the freighter because this would mean support to china's oceanic shipping. what's more, they said, the higher the quality of the ship, the deeper the friendship between china and romania.

we heard similar warm remarks in a machine tools plant in bucharest. the workers there demonstrated to us the performance of a new machine which would soon be shipped to china. they said: "when we learnt that we were building the machine for china, we decided that fatigue or not, its quality must be ensured." we were asked to tell the comrades of the shanghai machine tool plant that their 315-m.m. universal external grinding machine had been functioning satisfactorily since it was put into operation there in 1964.

it is our deeply conviction that the friendship between the peoples of our two countries will certainly become more intimate in the course of socialist construction and anti-imperialist struggle.

we heartily wish that sino-romanian friendship blossom forever exclamation

Dobrescu Gives Luncheon to Chinese Party Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English · Bucharest, Sept. 26, 1972)

miu dobrescu, alternate member of the executive committee of the romanian communist party central committee, gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of the visiting chinese party workers' delegation led by yang chun-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee.

present on the occasion were ion circei, member, and head of the organization department, of the romanian communist party central committee; teodor marinescu, member, and head of the foreign relations department, of the party central committee; ilie radulescu, member of the party central committee and secretary of the r.c.p. bucharest city committee; and ion ion, vice-chairman of the economic council of romania.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present.

a warm atmosphere of friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples of china and romania prevailed throughout the luncheon.

Chinese Ambassador Gives Banquet for Visit to Romania of Chinese Party Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 26, 1972)

a banquet was given here yesterday evening by chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, on the occasion of the visit to romania of the party workers' delegation of the communist party of china. the delegation was led by yang chun-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee.

among those attending the banquet were miu dobrescu, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the communist party of romania; ion circei, member, and head of the organization department, of the party central committee; teodor marinescu, member, and head of the foreign relations department, of the party central committee; ilie radulescu, member of the party central committee and secretary of the bucharest party city committee; and ion ion, vice-chairman of the state economic council of romania.

yang chun-fu and all members of the chinese party workers' delegation attended the banquet.

the guests and hosts had cordial conversations and drank repeated toasts to the steady consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the two parties and peoples of china and romania.

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 26, 1972)

a chinese ice hockey team led by wan szu-yuan arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to romania.

the chinese team was greeted at the airport by a. predescu, counsellor of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, c. margineanu, head of the liaison section of the committee, and m. flamaropol, coach of the romanian national ice hockey team.

wang chan-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy in romania, was also present.

CHINA AND TOGO

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Togo

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of togo, in conformity with the interests and desires of the two countries, have decided by agreement to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level and to exchange ambassadors.

the government of the people's republic of china supports the government of the republic of togo in its struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty.

the government of the republic of togo recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

the two governments agree to develop the diplomatic relations, friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

done in peking, september 19, 1972.

(signed) chi peng-fei
minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

(signed) joachim hunlede
minister of foreign affairs of the republic of togo

END

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